INSIDE

STUDENTS HERE MAY flock to the campus polls next week for the AS and SUGB special elections. Then again, they may not. In fact, with two seats uncontested and another two totally candidate-less, many students may well ask "Hey, whazza point?" But while you're pondering that one over, we've been out asking the candidates other questions of our own.

INSIGHT.....See page 3.

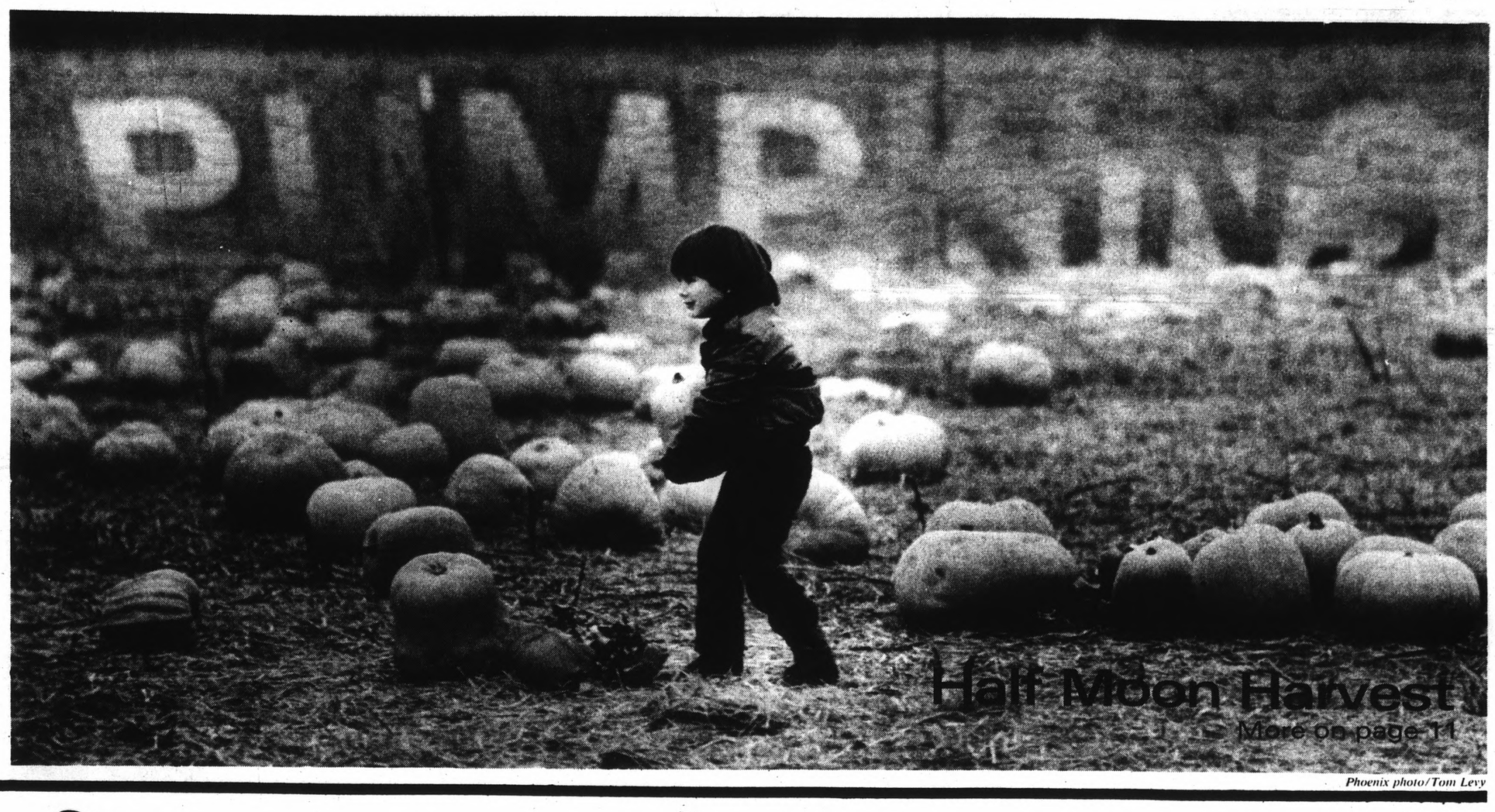
Breaking Away
FROM CLASSROOMS TO CAREERS

THIS WEEK, IN PART II OF our series on Life Beyond Graduation, we take a close look at two more departments at SF State — Business and Psychology — and at how well their alumni-to-be may fare in the "real" world.

BREAKING AWAY. See page 10.

WITH THE HALLOWEEN season upon us, Bay Area witches are working overtime. We offer you a seasonal story about their ways and their weird wonders. Our tale involves "covenants," "covens" and the "Craft." It stars characters such as Lhyv Oakwomon and Shekinah Mountainwater, plus an unforgettable cast of spell-casters.

BACKWORDS.....See page 16.



Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

San Francisco State **PHOENIX**

Volume 28, No. 9 *San Francisco's Award-Winning Student Newspaper* **Thursday, October 29, 1981**

Malathion angers Peninsulans

By Ralph Vonder Haar

Many Peninsula residents report health problems after being sprayed at least six times during the last three months with malathion, in an aerial spraying project that has affected more than 1 million people.

One hundred and twenty people complained of headaches, dizziness, nausea, rashes, and many other symptoms of acute poisoning to the Campaign Against Spraying last month, according to spokeswoman Therese Bowden.

The Mountain View-based group is documenting as many cases as possible in the hopes of stopping the spraying, Bowden said.

At least 3,500 claims asking for more than $11 million have been filed against the state, and only 2,000 have been processed, according to state analyst Janet Rapp. The total number of claims is likely to go much higher.

Opponents of the spraying are angry because the state plans to spray once a month through the winter, even though the Mediterranean fruit fly is dormant at that time.

Roger Blake, the spraying project information officer, said the spray area would be cut to ten percent by the end of November, weather permitting, and only problem areas would be sprayed once a month throughout the winter. "We're waiting to see what it looks like in the spring," he said.

Ruth Lyndsey of Palo Alto said she filed a $1 million claim against the state for her medical bills, time missed from work, and the anxiety she has suffered.

"I've missed 47 days of work already," she said "and (after being sprayed) I didn't have any feeling in my neck." Lyndsey said her reactions now to the malathion are not as severe as when she was first sprayed, but she gets them each time the helicopters buzz her house at 300 feet dumping the pesticide.

Phyllis Anderson of Palo Alto said she had trouble breathing and itched all over her body after being sprayed, and plans to sue the state.

Susan Guilley, of Mountain View, suffered headaches and severe depression following the spraying and also plans to file a claim, she said.

Blake said the state's Health Review Committee has been looking into the claims, but so far only 10 or 11 cases have been documented by doctors.

Robert Breedlove, president of Mimir Instruments Inc., is also suing the state. Breedlove's daughter raises show rabbits. Since the spraying began July 14, each litter of rabbits has produced dead or retarded animals. More than forty have died so far. They did not have this problem with their rabbits before the spraying, he said.

The autopsies Breedlove had done showed traces of malathion in the stomachs and blood of the rabbits, and even in the mother's milk.

Nancy Penny of Los Altos said she lost many of her animals due to the malathion spraying. Six ducks, 20 chickens, three roosters, 12 hens and nine rabbits died after the fourth week of spraying.

"Out of the two batches of duck eggs, about 25 in all, only two hatched," she said.

The state Department of Health Services conducted an in-depth evaluation and said in a report that "there will be no significant health risks" due to the small doses of malathion sprayed.

However, many experts like Dr. Robert Ginsberg disagree. Ginsberg, a chemist and toxicologist with the Citizens For a Better Environment, said besides the immediate effects of the spraying, chronic effects could appear days, weeks or even years later. Nerve damage, mutations, birth defects and cancer may result from low doses of malathion, he wrote in a sworn affidavit.

In the state's plan for the spraying, the droplets of the pesticide would be so large that all malathion would hit the ground, thereby reducing the health risks.

Breedlove, who was a chemical officer for the Army, said "Now the state says that 40 percent of the malathion is unaccounted for and they don't know what happens to it, but any idiot can tell you where it goes — it's in the air and we're breathing it."

Breedlove set up an air sampler which he said proved his point. He hung a piece of filter paper inside an enclosed structure to protect it from the large droplets. On non-spraying days, Breedlove said, there is a fine white coating there, which is normal, but on spraying days the filter is filled with dark-brown particles.

Blake said the 40 percent figure for the missing malathion is "beyond me," and that the sticky bait, which is mixed with the pesticide, causes it to fall to the ground.

Dr. Sumner Kalman of Stanford University, said in a March 24 testimony that malathion effects people differently according to rates of metabolism. He said newborns, the old and the sick are much more susceptible to poisoning.

"Aerial spraying of malathion involves severe risks to human health," Kalman said.

Two grade-school and junior high-school nurses, Janet McDonald and Linda Bullock, who work for 10 schools in Redwood City, report no increase in children's health problems for this time of year.

But, McDonald said the symptoms of the flu are very similar to insecticide poisoning, and blood tests aren't given to children who report these symptoms.

Many opponents say spraying was unnecessary to begin with. Vincent Santilli, Ph.D., of New York University, said the claims of the Medfly's potential danger to California agriculture are vastly exaggerated.

Despite numerous introductions into the state, the Medfly has yet to do any commercial damage to California crops, he said.

There is no evidence, Santilli contends,that the Medfly is a major deter-

See MEDFLY, page 8.

Ex-Prime Minister communicates vision of Jamaica and the world

By Phil Reser

A Socialist and an internationalist, Michael Manley, former Prime Minister of Jamaica, divides the world between those who have power and money and think they should run the world, and those who believe that the poor should struggle to build a new and just world.

When talking with him, you find yourself caught up in his warm, charismatic and spellbinding vision of Jamaica and the rest of the world.

Manley, who is scheduled by Performing Arts to speak at SF State Wednesday, Nov. 4, is the descendant of one of the most prominent families in Jamaica. There the name Manley has the magic the name Kennedy enjoys in the United States. His father, Norman W. Manley, was a distinguished lawyer, founder and leader of the People's National Party, and a Jamaican national hero.

After graduating from the London School of Economics, Manley had a brief career as a journalist, first with the British Broadcasting Corporation, and then in Jamaica.

He later spent 20 years as a trade-union leader with the National Workers' Union, avoiding electoral politics until 1967, when he won a seat in Parliament for East Central Kingston as a candidate of his father's party.

Two years later, after his father

The Phoenix Interview

resigned from the leadership, Manley was elected leader of the People's National Party. In 1972, a landslide victory swept the party into office; Manley became Prime Minister. For the first time, students could have free education at all levels, and laws were established providing for a national minimum wage, equal pay for women, severance pay, maternity leave and a forum for handling industrial disputes.

Wealthy landowners were told that productive holdings could not sit idle. Land was bought by the state and distributed to cooperatives. Health centers and highways were built, along with more than 40,000 new housing units for the poor.

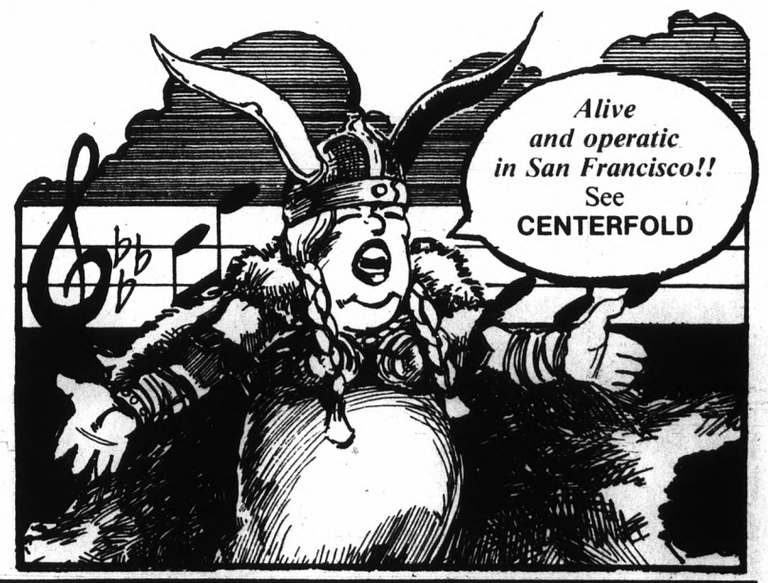
The infant mortality rate dropped by half and life expectancy increased. But in many parts of Jamaica, misery and economic problems continued, until in October of this year, Jamaican voters abruptly ended Manley's experiment in democratic socialism, choosing Harvard-educated opposition leader Edward Seaga to turn the country from its leftist course.

After eight and one-half years of power, Manley's People's National Party turned the government over to Seaga and the centrist, pro-West Jamaica Labor Party, which won 52 of the 60 parliamentary seats in a violently contested election where almost 80 percent of Jamaica's 1 million voters went to the polls.

Now 57, Manley makes the case that it is the Western economic apparatus — specifically the International Monetary Fund — which perpetuates social injustice by controlling the structure of economic development so that only the multinationals and the wealthy, private sector prosper.

PHOENIX: Before 1972 and your election as Prime Minister, your party was perceived as moderately socialist. Two years later, you proclaimed the government democratic socialist and developed closer ties with the Cubans. Why?
MANLEY: This was not a change but a clarification of our own commitment to

See MANLEY, page 6.



Curious crew rides 'No Name' train

Phoenix photo /Joe Ackerman

Amtrak's Train With No Name rests on its rails before continuing on its inaugural run from Sacramento to L.A. last week.

By Joseph H. Ackerman

For many, it was simply a free ride. For some, it was a celebration; a party on wheels to honor the coming to fruition of four years of hard work. For a few, it was an extended exercise in public relations. For the rest, it was an opportunity to become part of an event, complete with politicians, the press, business big-wigs and — best of all — free food.

All this and more were part of last week's two-day "Inaugural Special," a rolling publicity machine co-sponsored by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) and Amtrak, to tout the resumption of overnight train service from Sacramento to the Bay Area and Los Angeles.

This new train will provide the first overnight service along this route since the demise of "The Lark" in 1968. CalTrans first requested Amtrak to begin the "Los Angeles-San Francisco-Sacramento" service in 1977.

Amtrak subsequently began negotiating with the Southern Pacific Transportation Company to begin service, but Southern Pacific refused to allow the trains to roll, claiming that the service would unreasonably interfere with their freight rail operations. Amtrak then began formal negotiations with Southern Pacific before a National Arbitration Panel that resolved the dispute on July 15 this year in favor of Amtrak.

On the new line, a train leaves Sacramento and Los Angeles every night, arriving at the opposite end the next morning. Regular stops along the route are Davis, Suisun-Fairfield, Martinez, Richmond, Oakland (with direct Amtrak shuttle connections to the San Francisco Transbay Terminal), San Jose, Salinas, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Oxnard and Glendale. Maximum round-trip coach fare is $69.

One peculiar aspect of the new train is that it has no name. Many passengers on the "Inaugural Special" sported buttons proclaiming "I rode Amtrak's new_____!" and spent a good deal of the trip coming up with names. Having turned down such suggestions as "The Night Crawler" and "The Medflyer," Caltrans is sponsoring a "Name That Train" contest with a six-day "California Coastal" tour for four, $500 and a rent-a-car as grand prize.

Other than thinking up names, passengers on the "Inaugural Special" spent their time relaxing, looking out of windows (the view along portions of the coastal route is gorgeous), hob-nobbing in the dining cars, ignoring commercials piped in through the p.a. system ("America is getting into training . . . ." ouch!) and generally talking trains.

A Dixieland jazz band played on board (riverboat music for a train inauguration?) and at every stop, speeches were made by Caltrans Director Adriana Gianturco and Amtrak Vice-President Clark Tyler.

The speeches varied little from stop to stop, with the exception of those by such state and local dignitaries as Mayor Janet Gray Hayes in San Jose, Mayor Melanie Billig in San Luis Obispo and Mayor Tom Bradley and Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. in Los Angeles.

Aside from the politics and railroad personnel, many of the passengers were members of the public who were there simply because of an interest in trains.

See Train, page 9.

today, oct. 29

Students interested in the Elementary Teaching Credential Program, Spring 1982, should attend information meetings now. See schedule opposite Education Bldg. 130. For further information, call 469-1562.

★ ★ ★

AS Performing Arts presents "The Howling" in the Barbary Coast in the Student Union at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is $1.50 student and $2 general.

friday, oct. 30

"The Howling" will be shown again in the Barbary Coast of the Student Union.

saturday, oct. 31

People for Peace, a new SF State organization against nuclear weaponry, will meet today at 11 a.m. in Student Union conference rooms A-E. The film, "War without Winners," will be shown.

★ ★ ★

A new club on campus, the Disabled Students Recreation Club, is having a Halloween party at 6 p.m. in the SF State pool. Anyone is welcome to join the club. For more information, call Lori Halbert at 469-2472.

THIS WEEK
A CAMPUS CALENDAR

monday, nov. 2

The Energy Information Center will sponsor a free "Weatherization Workshop" in Student Union B-116. Learn practical conservation techniques such as weather stripping, and reduce your utility bills.

★ ★ ★

"Who are Mojahedin," a forum on Iran, will be held from noon to 2 p.m. in Student Union C, sponsored by Moslem Student Society, supporters of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran.

tuesday, nov. 3

A financial aid orientation will be presented at 10 a.m. in New Administration room 353. It will include a 30-minute slide presentation, "Your Responsibilities as a Financial Aid Recipient," and a question and answer period.

wednesday, nov. 4

SF State's radio station, KSFS, will be broadcasting live from the Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m. and taking requests from the audience and from phone-in listeners.

★ ★ ★

"Hito Hata: Raise the Banner," the first major Asian American motion picture, will be shown in the Barbary Coast at noon and 4 p.m. Admission is $1.50.

NEIGHBORHOODS
OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

A stopover for counterculture

By Bruce Bjorum

The Haight-Ashbury has symbolized a spirit of freedom unique in the nation for 15 years. Once, Janis Joplin and the Jefferson Airplane sang in the park, and Timothy Leary led a procession to bury the hippie. But today, the new Haight is a neighborhood bustling with life, character, danger and commercial revitalization.

Some insitutions have endured the years of change, and one of these is the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic at Haight and Clayton streets. According to Youth Projects Inc., the clinic has treated over 100,000 persons since it was founded in 1967.

Since 1966, Youth Projects, a non-profit corporation, has overseen the activities of the Free Clinic, which include everything from acupuncture to treating people at rock concerts.

The Haight-Ashbury has traditionally been a very mixed community, blacks mingling with the old hippies.

Because the Haight is changing with its booming economy, rents have gotten higher. Low income blacks and whites are being pushed out of the neighborhood, according to Beverly Sneed, a black woman who has been in the Haight for 18 years.

"The black ghetto giant is a welfare giant. Blacks are going to jump up," she said. "What do you think goes on in the mind of a black 13-, 14- or 15-year-old boy when he sees his family evicted and forced to live in the streets?"

In the last four years or so, there has been an influx of gay people. Today, fashionable gay men live in expensively restored Victorians where they would never have walked in the streets alone in 1976. At that time, Bones (now Le Disque) and Gus's Pub were the only gay bars on Haight Street.

Today, Gus's Pub has closed down because of too much drug traffic, according to David Richard Deck, 29, a local street person. Deck points to the block on Haight from Fillmore to Steiner as having the highest number of heroin deals and busts in the city for the past five years.

Sgt. Greg Corales of the SFPD Narcotics Squad agreed. The Haight, he says, has the heaviest drug traffic in the city.

Deck said, "I can stand on this corner (Haight and Fillmore) and point out four buildings where I can get heroin or cocaine — immediate connections. This area is called the 'Zipper,' and more heroin is still sold here than anywhere else.

"There's a gospel church right on the Zipper, and people sell drugs right outside the church, disregarding its presence," he said.

The drug rehabilitation program of the Free Clinic is officially known as the Drug Detoxification, Rehabilitation and After Care Project. This program has treated more than 12,000 people since its inception in 1969, according to Youth Projects. It is located at 529 Clayton St. and currently sees 80 to 100 people daily on an outpatient basis.

The new Haight is better characterized by the revitalization of its economy. Several small, successful shops dot the street. This gives Haight Street an air of respectability, which is evident annually at the Haight Street Fair held in May for the past five years.

The Haight Street Fair encourages "shopping the Haight." It takes place on a sunny Sunday afternoon and about six to eight blocks of Haight Street are closed to traffic. The crowd numbers in the thousands while rock bands play, balloons waft in the breeze, and frozen chocolate-covered bananas are consumed.

What makes Haight Street different from other shopping areas such as Castro and Union Streets is the counterculture influence that also shows itself in the commercial side of the community. Thrift stores are interspersed with stores that sell higher-priced luxury items.

Phoenix photo/Jan Gauthier

Musical mom's fiddling, with moppet in milk crate, brings magic to the mayhem of the Haight.

The Soft Touch, a clothing shop that's been at 1580 Haight St. for six years, is unique because it is run by a collective of eight artists.

"The problem with the collective process is that it is slower than normal. Decisions are made together. We have to tell people, 'wait until we have our meeting,'" said Gail Alien, a member of the collective.

Artist Bearbel Munich tends shop at Revival of the Fittest at 1476 Haight.

"Everything in the shop is from the 1920s to the 1950s," Munich said of a large collection of beautiful ceramic dinnerware and pottery.

At the nearby corner of Haight and Ashbury is Gaston's, a new ice cream shop where a produce store once stood. And up the street, the Haight Community Food Store, a Haight institution is going out of business. The co-op has been there for six years.

"The primary factor in our closing is loss due to theft. We had too much shoplifting," said the manager, who asked not to be identified.

One of the hardest-rocking discos in the city, the I-Beam on Haight near Cole Street, is approaching its fourth anniversary. Three nights a week live New Wave rock is played there, and at 2 a.m. the street out front looks like the Sunset Strip in 1965.

The new Haight represents a new, affluent influx of residents and businesses. It is an old neighborhood which is very much alive, but has changed with the times.

Happy Hallow-weed

Nothing to do Halloween day? Join the fun at the Hallow-weed party from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Civic Center Plaza. Sponsored by a coalition of groups for the marijuana reform initiative, the party will include speakers such as Wavy Gravy, Belle Starr, Dennis Peron and KPOO DJ Karen Ja-light. Besides a costume contest, entertainment will be music by Country Joe MacDonald, Wolf Pack, Rhythm Wrestlers and others, including a reggae jam. The coalition of sponsoring groups consists of the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws and the California Association to Legalize Marijuana.

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Sign up at information desk, Student Union.
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mba forums-81

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Admission fee for the MBA Forum and workshop is $3.00 per day. There is no preregistration. 1981 MBA Forums will be held in New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Atlanta.
The MBA Forums are sponsored by the Graduate Management Admission Council, Box 2886, Princeton, NJ 08541. For additional workshop information call 800-257-5160 (in New Jersey 609-734-1539).

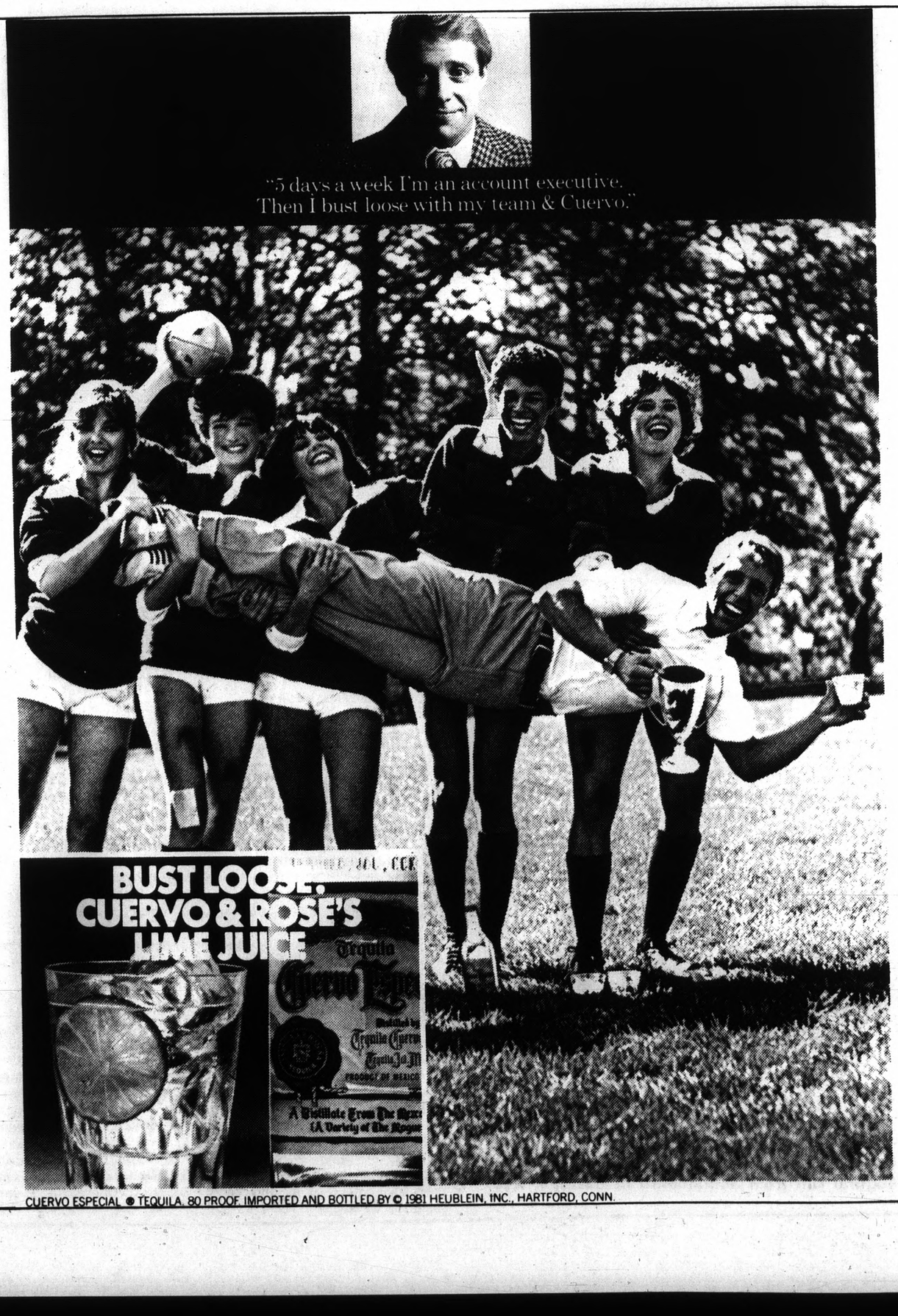
Schedule of MBA Forum and Workshops
SAN FRANCISCO MBA FORUM

Holiday Inn on Union Square, 480 Sutter Street
Friday, October 30 . . . . . 2:00-8:00
Saturday, October [illegible] 10:00-4:00

CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

•The MBA and You • Preparing for Public Management Careers	• Introduction to the GMAT • Corporate Career Options
Friday 3:00-4:30 Saturday 11:00-12:30	Friday 6:00-7:30 Saturday 2:00-3:30

GRADUATE MANAGEMENT ADMISSION COUNCIL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Which students get your vote?

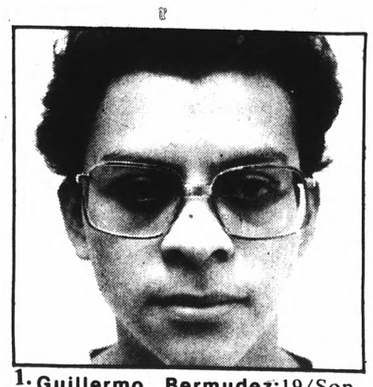
Associated Students Candidates

1.VITAL STATISTICS
(age/class standing; major/date of SFSU entrance; past experience in SFSU student government; occupation besides student; other organizations)

2.WHAT SHOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY FOR A.S. FUNDING?

3.SHOULD THE AS HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDING INSTRUCTIONALLY-RELATED ACTIVITIES UNDER THE DISCRETION OF THE DEANS?

4.SHOULD THE CHIEF JUSTICE BE A VOTING MEMBER OF THE A.S. BOARD OF DIRECTORS?

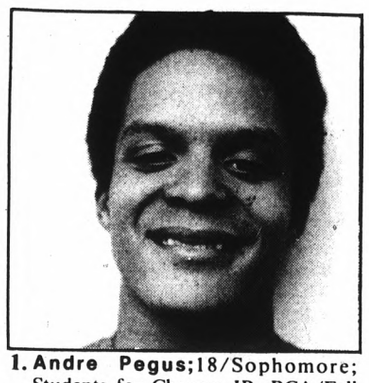


1. **Guillermo Bermudez;**19/Sophomore;Spartacus Youth League; Computer Science/Fall 1980;Not working;None.

2. "We don't want to tell you how the system should run itself. We're not going to say cut this or that because we're not interested in it. We're for a socialist system. I'm not going to tell the capitalists how to run their own country or how to run their own university."

3. "It's irrelevant. Students should not have to pay."

4. "The question is irrelevant. There are massive cutbacks and the way the university is arranged is that students are going to get it. We just want our position heard."



1. **Andre Pegus;**18/Sophomore; Students for Change; IR, BCA/Fall 1980; Past member-SUGB, SUGB Budget Committee. Presently a non-voting member of AS Programming Committee and Student Affairs Committee member of Academic Senate ; Not working; Past president of Student Alliance for the Defense of Our Children.

2. "I think Performing Arts and child care are very important. There are thousands of students here with kids...I think the programs that students use the most should be funded the most money."

3. "There is no way the AS should be responsible for the funding of these organizations. The school should pay for the things that are academically related, because they are part of the educational process just like the classroom. I don't know about the deans. They have too much power and they overuse it."

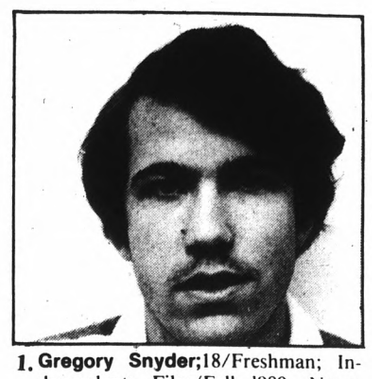
4. "I don't think so. The chief justice settles disputes between things that go on within the AS. And because he works closely in AS affairs and AS members, it would be hard for him to be bipartisan and objective."

1. **Jeff Robinson;**18/Freshman; Students for Change; Computer Science/Fall 1981; Present freshman representative to Academic Senate; SFSU Dining Center employee; Sailing Club.

2. "Tough question. The service-related type of things like Eros, Legal Referral and stuff like that, although Performing Arts should get funds, since it is a big part of the school."

3. "I don't think the AS should take the full brunt. Maybe we should set up a liaison-type thing to determine the needs. Perhaps the deans shouldn't have total control, but I don't know enough about it to really say."

4. "Yes. It's important to keep the three branches of government together. Keep the units of the government together rather than have us at each other's throats. We're all working toward a common goal."



1. **Gregory Snyder;**18/Freshman; Independent; Film/Fall 1980; None; Not working; None.

2. "It depends on what the students want. I think it would be selfish of me to say Performing Arts should have more money just because I'm interested in it. We should take polls and ask the students what they want."

3. "I think we would be better off having the AS responsible because the dean is only one man. I think when you have several people deciding who gets the money, we're much better off."

4. "I'm not really familiar with what he does, I can't offer you a comment on that."

Student Union Governing Board Candidates

1.VITAL STATISTICS
(age/class standing; slate; major/date of SFSU entrance; past experience in SFSU student government; occupation besides student; other organizations)

2.DO YOU THINK THE PIJAN DISMISSAL WAS HANDLED PROPERLY BY THE SUGB?

3.SHOULD THE BOOKSTORE HAVE PRIORITY FOR SPACE ALLOCATION IN THE STUDENT UNION?

4.DO YOU THINK ROMBERG SHOULD HAVE VETO POWER OVER DECISIONS MADE BY THE SUGB?

1. **Barbara Crespo;**27/Graduate student; Students for Change; Counseling/Spring 1977; SUGB member for past two years. Present chair of SUGB and SUGB Budget Committee; Not working. Has three children; Member of La Raza since 1977.

2. "Because of the fact that I am currently sitting on the board, I am forced by my lawyer to take a no-comment stand on the Pijan issue."

3. "No. They say they need more space to make more money, but they haven't proved that to us yet. Also, a bookstore should sell pencils, paper, books and other things to students, not teacups, sweatshirts and the other waste they have up there."

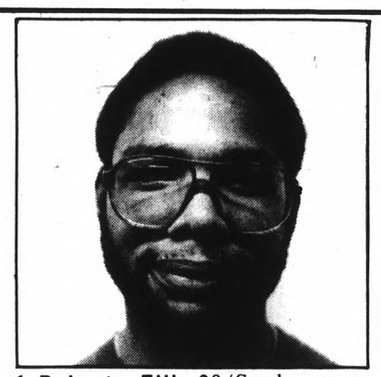
4. "I don't mind him having veto power if he can prove that a decision should benefit the student body. It's a two-way street, so I personally feel he shouldn't have total veto power. Otherwise, he could come along six months from now and make changes."

1. **Sheryl Derdowski;** 23/Junior; Students for Change;Business/Spring 1981; Presentiy a member of the master plan and personnel committees of the SUGB; Not working; None.

2. "I don't think I know all the information. I wasn't here this summer. I wasn't involved in the process and it was all confidential."

3. "I think the students should have top priority. I'm going to work for the students as far as putting in new things for students, like the art gallery, a bigger non-smoking section, which is going to be wiped out by the bookstore. From what I've heard, the bookstore said it can't operate properly without more space. My personal opinion is that they would take the entire basement of the Student Union."

4. "No. For Romberg to make changes over the decisions students have made is insulting and it's saying we don't have any brains."

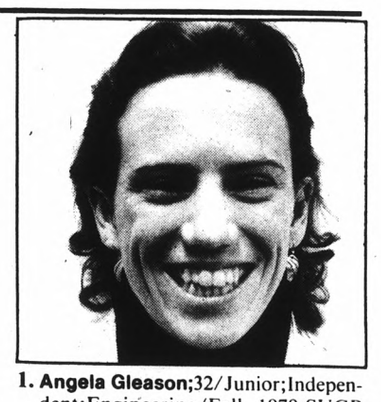


1. **Robert Ellis;**20/Sophomore; Students for Change; BCA/Fall 1980; None; Production assistant for Performing Arts; None.

2. "I guess I'm naive about that as a general student at this point. I think her being fired was a definite move in terms of showing student power."

3. "I seriously doubt that they should have priority to knock out the art gallery and all the other space that they want to knock out just to 'operate in the black.'"

4. "I'm worrying about that. There should be some type of control. I mean we're just students and we don't have the experience in administrative decisions that Romberg does. Now, that doesn't mean he should necessarily have veto power over any decision we make because that decision is warranted by the students."



1. **Angela Gleason;**32/Junior;Independent;Engineering/Fall 1979;SUGB member;Presently chair of food service committee for Society of Women Engineers.

2. "No. That's all I can say."

3. "I don't think they should have first priority for all the space they're asking for. We've offered them a very good amount of space and this building is real tight. Student organizations are really important, as well as meeting spaces. As far as the Franciscan Shops are concerned, I don't think they do the best job of representing our needs."

4. "I feel like our bylaws should speak more clearly to an issue like that. I don't think Romberg should tell us 'you naughty kids.'"

Special election in store

By Richard Brucker & Michael B. Miller

Next week students will have the opportunity to vote for candidates in the AS Legislature and the Student Union Governing Board special elections.

The special elections are being held because a number of positions have opened up in the AS and in the SUGB with the resignation of several students

INSIGHT
ISSUES IN FOCUS

after the summer break.

There are six positions open in the AS Legislature, two of which are uncontested. Armando Denys has secured the position of representative for Ethnic Studies and Marc L. Sola will be the new representative for Graduate Studies.

There are no candidates for representatives of the School of Humanities and the School of Education. The positions will be decided by write-in votes.

Guillermo Bermudez of the Spartacus Youth League, Independent Gregory Snyder, and two candidates of the Students for Change slate, Andre Pegus and Jeff Robinson, will be vying for the AS representatives-at-large positions.

Carlos Garza, chairperson of La Raza and candidate for the SUGB, withdrew from the running on Tuesday. Garza cited his work with La Raza and other groups on campus and in the community as the reason. "I didn't want to overload myself," said Garza. An asterisk will appear next to Garza's name on the ballot, which will explain that he is no longer a candidate.

Four students were disqualified from the election because they did not fulfill SUGB, AS or university election requirements.

Two amendments to the AS constitutions will also be on the ballot. One would change the required grade point average for AS office holders from the current 2.5 to the university's 2.0 requirement.

The other amendment would eliminate the AS chief justice as a voting member of the board of directors and change the name of the AS general manager to the AS business manager. It will also alllow the AS program director to sit on the AS board of directors.

Also on the ballot will be a referendum that would allow the Bank of America to install automatic teller machines on campus. The ballot will include an attachment with arguments for and against the referendum concerning the Bank of America.

Arguments against the Bank of America are primarily directed toward the bank's political stances, including its support of the South Africa government and of the Briggs Initiative in 1978-79 to repeal gay rights, according to AS speaker Wayne Zimmerman.

The main argument for the Versateller is that many students have accounts at the Bank of America.

Voting will take place in the main lobby of the Student Union from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Voters will be required to show a current student I.D.

Not voting clogs the works

By Kelly Toughill

News analysis

It creeps up on you slowly. It's like your laundry, or that brake lining you've been meaning to fix. You ignore those little signals, those symptoms that tell you it's coming until suddenly your mother won't let you in the house unless you wash your jeans or you're caught going down a mountain with nothing to stop you.

Surprise! It's time to vote. But, you say, you don't really have to vote. You won't drive off a cliff and your mother won't lock you out if you don't go to the polls Nov. 3.

Patrick Henry didn't offer to lay down his life, you argue, just so you could decide who should serve on the local sanitary district. Besides, you secretly theorize, it really doesn't affect you.

Ah, but you are so wrong.

Let's pretend you live in Alto, a tiny suburb between Mill Valley and Tiburon. It's a typical post-World War II development of box-like homes, the same floor plan repeated in every fourth house. The suburb is duplicated thousands of times around the Bay Area. There's a strong possibility you live in a similar community.

You may have chosen to live in this burb because it is outside the city limits. Less government, you think. You dutifully filed down to the polls last fall to cast your vote for your county supervisor. Al Aramburu won and you thought you wouldn't have to vote for another four years. You don't have to deal with the politics of the City Council, Planning Commission or any other officious bodies that disturb the peace of your southerly neighbors. Right? Wrong.

So Nov. 3 you're not going to vote. You will get up and shuffle downstairs to make your morning coffee.

Wait.

That water spilling from the tap costs you almost twice as much as it did a decade ago. The price went up during the drought and never managed to come back down again. The five board members of the Marin Municipal Water District control these prices.

They also control a yearly budget of $26 million. The district is the second largest land owner in the county, next to the park service. In fact, that lovely hilltop you eye as you sip your coffee is district watershed land. In a pinch, it might be sold. Board members considered selling one of the reservoirs on the mountain to a resort company last year. Had they done so, you would probably be staring at a condominium development.

But water district elections aren't until next year.

As you finish your morning toilet, you should know that everything you flush, dump or drain down those pipes is going, virtually untreated, straight into the Bay. The Alto Sanitary District is part of the Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (SASM), a consortium of eight districts, trying to build a new $32 million plant. The old one is pouring effluents three times dirtier than state regulations allow, straight into the bird-filled marsh you pass on your way to school.

The new plant, after more than 10 years of planning, was begun last week. This year, as usual, your sewage representative will help set the charge tacked onto your property tax bill.

If water and sewage bonds don't stir your voting incentive, how about schools? "Schools!" you cry. The trustees of the Mill Valley School district only control about four million of your tax dollars and besides, you're never going to have kids.

But, the junior high school down the street was closed this year because of declined enrollment. The district has already rented half of the school to a light-industrial firm. The rest will be rented to artisans or as office space. That means hundreds of extra trucks and cars crowding the intersection of Tower and East Blithedale, the intersection that slows your morning commute by 15 minutes.

Still not convinced you amble off to school and as usual, forget to unplug that expensive coffee machine you just bought. If it should ignite your kitchen while you're reciting Patrick Henry, a fire truck from your local station, Alto-Richardson Bay Station #2, will probably douse the flames.

While you're sipping *cafe latte* at the Union Depot, that supervisor you voted for last year is talking about closing station #2. There is a new report that recommends consolidation of all the county stations. That would mean a truck would have to come from Mill Valley or Marin City to put out your kitchen fire. Adding up to five minutes to the response time. By then, it might not be just a kichen fire.

The fire district has a $750,000 budget and five members. It is supposed to have five members. But one seat is vacant and the county clerk reports no one has filed to run for the empty seat. A new commissioner will soon be appointed by the same supervisors who are planning to close the station.

When you return to your singed kitchen, you may decide the commute, with all those extra trucks on East Blithedale, just isn't worth it any more. You're going to finish your general education requirements at College of Marin. With a $25 million budget, the race for Marin Community College Board is the hottest of the season. Ten candidates are vying for three openings.

Altogether, excluding supervisorial elections, there are seven local elected boards that control your life as a resident of Alto. They control more than $122 million of your tax dollars.

In Marin, there are 26 board, committee, district and council positions on the ballot. There are also nine referendums dealing with things as diverse as rent control and business taxes.

In the counties of San Francisco, Marin, San Mateo, Alameda and Contra Costa there are 120 separate categories on the ballot. You can bet a few of them affect your life.

Paul Revere did not ride through the streets of Concord warning citizens of the perils of a failing sewage plant. But that isn't any reason to forego the process he helped set up. It's time to help wash and fold the laundry of democracy.

Protestors sue The City in wake of Duarte visit

By Ken Maryanski

El Salvador President Jose Napoleon Duarte is gone, but the problems resulting from his San Francisco visit last month may be in the courts for some time to come.

Five women, including SF State students Tamara Lichtenstein and Desiree Morurad, plan a constitutional challenge to their arrests for disturbing the peace at a Jack Tar Hotel luncheon honoring the controversial Latin American leader.

Eleven others have initiated a $1.1 million legal claim against the city for injuries allegedly received from police during an anti-Duarte rally by some 4,000 protesters outside the hotel.

The National Lawyers Guild, an organization "dedicated to progressive change and the promotion of civil and human rights," has documented an alleged 23 cases of police brutality in a complaint filed with the Police Department's Internal Affairs Bureau.

In response to these allegations, the bureau has initiated an investigation.

And San Francisco Supervisor Nancy Walker awaits an answer to a letter sent to Police Chief Cornelius P. Murphy questioning police activities during the Sept. 27 demonstration. Tuesday, a spokeswoman for her office said the chief "probably is stalling."

The five women, who interrupted a Duarte speech with shouts of "assassin" and were subsequently arrested by Secret Service agents, pleaded innocent in Municipal Court to the misdemeanor disturbance charges.

Marilyn Waller, the women's lawyer and chapter president of the Lawyers Guild, said she would present a motion at a Nov. 9 hearing to dismiss the charges on grounds that the women's actions were constitutionally protected under the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech.

"I think it's an insult that Duarte came to this city," she said, "and the people's right to express outrage at his dictatorship is well within the bounds of First Amendment protection."

Waller said her motion is based on a precedent set by a case involving SF State students convicted of disturbing the peace during the 1969 campus demonstrations.

In June of 1973, the California Supreme Court overturned the convictions, ruling that under the First Amendment, loud shouting and cheering can be prohibited only if there is danger of violence or if it is being used to disrupt "lawful endeavors."

When asked why the District Attorney's office was going ahead with the prosecution, Waller said it was "to make a point."

District Attorney, Arlo Smith is a politician," she said, "and the politicians of San Francisco supported Duarte coming here."

"That's news to me," said Smith. He described any allegation that the case is receiving special attention as "absolutely untrue."

"We're prosecuting them in a completely routine, evenhanded way," he said.

"I just don't think interfering with a person's (Duarte's) right to speak freely is protected," he said.

As for the legal claims against the city, Bill Strawn, assistant press secretary to the mayor, said it is city policy for the mayor not to comment on "matters of litigation."

Strawn also said the State Department, which arranged the Duarte visit, did not notify his office "until it was virtually happening," and did not ask for the city's approval.

The 11 claims, which must be rejected by the city before formal lawsuits can be filed, ask for $100,000 each in damages allegedly suffered when police tried to separate anti-Duarte demonstrators from a small group of pro-Duarte Moonies.

"The situation had gotten so explosive that if the police had not split the crowd when they did, we would have gotten complaints about not doing anything," said Sgt. Mike Pera, a department spokesman.

But Sharon Gold, a Guild lawyer who helped draft the claims and the complaint to the Internal Affairs Bureau, said the police moved in not to back the Moonies away, but to attack demonstrators.

"I haven't seen anything like it since the anti-war demonstrations in the '60s," she said. "The police went pretty much bananas, hitting anybody in sight."

Waller said the police also "overreacted" by booking and jailing her clients.

"None of the women had any previous arrests," she said. "Usually they just write a ticket for disturbing the peace."

Meanwhile, Supervisor Walker has again asked Murphy for a response to her letter, sent nearly a month ago.

"If he does not respond in a reasonable amount of time, we will call for a hearing," said Rosalind Wolf, a spokeswoman for Walker's office.

Pera said the department is waiting for the Internal Affairs report before making any comment on the questions raised in Walker's letter, such as claims that officers removed their badges before dispersing the crowd.

He said he has "complete confidence" in the impartiality of the report. But Gold believes a civilian review board would do a better job.

"Police investigations are not what they should be when it comes to police brutality," she said.

Sick animals

Zookeepers fight bosses

By Steve Greaves

When they hear the word "zoo," youngsters and grown-ups alike may imagine blue skies and sunshine, peanuts and balloons and strolls in front of all kinds of big and little, live and furry, bright-eyed animals with gleaming fangs and claws, or sturdy horns and hoofs.

But the word "zoo" seems to evoke for the San Francisco Zoo's staff and animal keepers visions of gray — a job to be done in an often bleak fog of mutual distrust and non-cooperation.

This afternoon, trustees of the San Francisco Zoological Gardens may decide to scrap the Animal Welfare and Control Commission, which was set up years ago by the city to process complaints by keepers and public about zoo management.

It may be dissolved due to too few complaints received, said trustee Carroll SooHoo.

An outbreak of shigella - an intestinal disease particularly dangerous to young or old humans - had killed six spider monkeys last month.

In 1979 a barrage of allegations against Director Saul Kitchener resulted in an investigation of his performance by the commission. In 1980 it recommended the city fire him. The city rejected the recommendation, but the complaints have continued, albeit seldom directed any longer to the commission.

Sylvia Stewart was fired last week for refusing to work on Monkey Island, the spider monkey exhibit. She had been suspended weeks earlier for the same thing, having refused out of fear she might contaminate her sick, elderly father.

An outbreak of shigella — an intestinal disease which is particularly dangerous to young or old humans — had killed six spider monkeys last month.

Her father died while she was on suspension, and when she returned she was again ordered onto Monkey Island. With one parent left, Stewart declined. That day she lost job.

Kitchener said when keepers are hired they agree to work at times in situations that may be hazardous to their health.

"She wasn't concerned about her own health, but her parents'," said primate keeper John Alcaraz.

"According to state safety and health laws, that agreement isn't legally binding," said Tony Colonnese, bear keeper and union shop steward.

A couple of months ago — before the shigella outbreak — another keeper had been ordered to follow the same unsafe procedures of cleaning Monkey Island, Colonnese said. "So safety inspectors from the state Division of Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA)."

Cal-OSHA issued the zoo a citation for unsafe working conditions, and provided an alternate, safe procedure.

The procedure was not adopted, according to Colonnese. Disease broke out on Monkey Island.

The accident rate at the zoo last year was about two accidents per person, according to Cal-OSHA.

Stress is high for zookeepers, Colonnese said. They often work in dangerous areas and risk their own and their animals' safety for the public. Since the failed attempt to have Kitchener fired last year, management pressure has increased.

Colonnese said that Kitchener's boss, Tom Malloy, head of the San Francisco Recreation and Parks department, "told us he would uphold all disciplinary actions with the full weight of his office. He didn't talk that way before the commission report."

Relations between keepers and management need "a ton of improvement," said relief keeper Lisa Hamberger. "Management is receptive (to keeper input) at times, (but) is a little scared of confrontation."

Kitchener alienated several long-time keepers when he sent for friend, Mike Sulak from Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo, to be the zoologist, Colonnese said. "And he didn't help matters when he augmented staff by promoting two

See ZOO, page 6.

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Opinion

Proposed language amendment is unnecessary and unworkable

By Scott Wiggins

On April 27, S.I. Hayakawa, California's Republican U.S. Senator, introduced a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would make "the English language the official language of the United States." The amendment proposed by Hayakawa also says "Neither the United States or any State shall make or enforce any law which requires the use of any language other than English."

It deals with the courts as well. "No order or decree shall be issued by any court of the United States or of any State requiring that any proceedings or matters . . . be in any language other than English."

The language may be simple but the motivation behind the amendment is not.

The United States today has the fourth-largest Spanish-speaking population of any country in the world. Could it be that there is a growing fear of the rising numbers of Spanish-speaking immigrants and residents among certain of our legislators?

Traditionally, America has been described as a "melting pot". This idea made some sense when the majority of the immigrants to the United States came from Europe, often finding themselves living next to people who came from other European nations, and who might have been enemies in the "old country." Europe's wars were to be left behind in the formation of a homogenized "American" people.

During World War I the United States had tens of millions of residents, both immigrant and native-born, who had deep roots in the countries with which this nation found itself at war; Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. A wave of "Americanism" swept the country. Sauerkraut became "liberty cabbage." Mr. Braun became Mr. Brown. Thousands of Muellers quickly became Millers. Several states passed laws that prohibited the teaching and even the speaking of the German language in public schools.

Today, most immigrants coming into the United States come not from Europe, but from Asia and Latin America. In 1978 only some 76,000 people came to this country from all of Europe, while more than a quarter million came from Asia and another quarter million from Latin America.

The figures from Asia must take into account the large numbers of Indochinese refugees admitted during that year.

The fact is the largest number of people coming into the United States each year are those whose native tongue is Spanish. But there is more to this than language.

Hispanic immigrants arriving in the United States find plenty of company. According to the latest official data, there are already more than 12 million people who are either permanent residents or native-born citizens of Hispanic background.

This does not take into account the unofficial number of undocumented aliens, possibly more than 5 million.

Hispanic culture is firmly established along our 2,000-mile border with Mexico. But more importantly, Hispanic culture and population is not limited to the border areas. Chicago has nearly 400,000 Hispanic residents, New York more than 1,500,000. Metropolitan Miami contains more than 600,000 Hispanics, making up nearly half the population.

Hispanics comprise nearly 20 percent of the total populations of both Texas and California, and almost nearly half the people of New Mexico. They are also significant minorities in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan and New Jersey.

There is no chance, as it has been suggested, of Hispanics forming a sort of "American Quebec" in the future. Whereas the majority of the French-speaking Canadians live in a single area of that country, the same is not true for Hispanics in the United States.

It is likely that as a result of natural population growth and continued immigration, Hispanics will constitute the largest minority in the United States, surpassing blacks, by the end of this century — only 18 years away.

Hispanics, like any other people, are proud of their culture, their language and traditions. The majority of Hispanic-Americans don't want to be absorbed into an Anglo-dominated culture. They want to exist alongside it, as an equal part in the mosaic that is America.

At present, several cities with large Hispanic populations have become functionally bilingual. Miami, San Antonio, El Paso, San Diego and others have made efforts to include Spanish with English in street signs, city services, telephone service and other areas.

Hayakawa's amendment would prohibit any of these actions from becoming official. But that is not the issue at stake.

Hayakawa and other supporters of the proposed amendment are trying to reverse the changes taking place in the country today. They are trying to make a legislative retreat back to the days of a homogenized America, that did not, in fact, exist in the past and does not now.

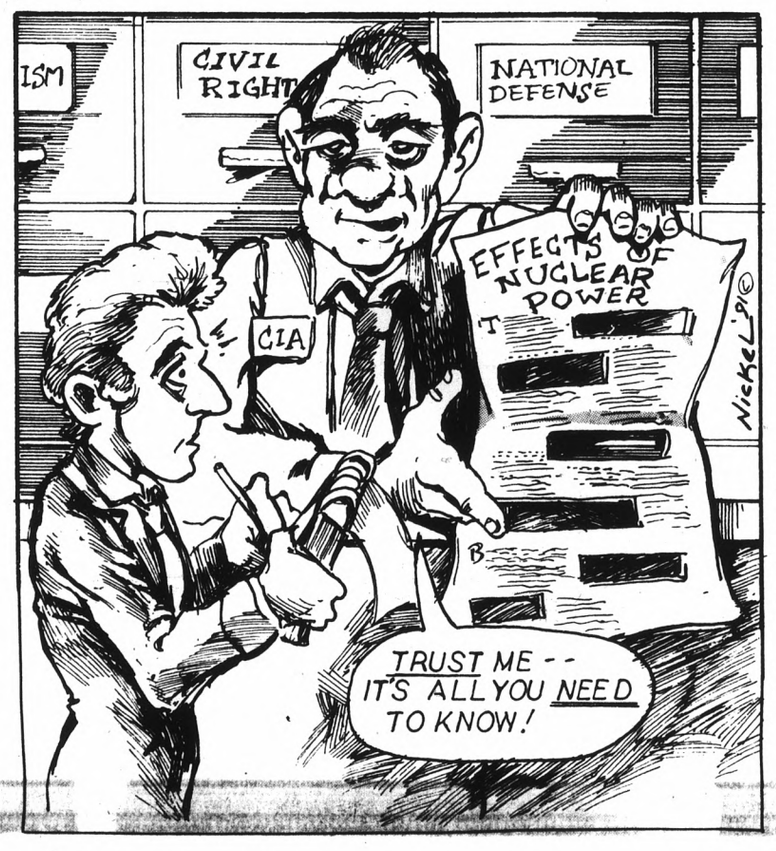
America has always had ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. In the past they have been coerced into copying the "mainstream" culture. But Hispanics have not fit this pattern. They have not abandoned their language after coming to this country. The children of Hispanic immigrants do not regard it as an embarrassment to speak Spanish — indeed, they take pride in their language. They in turn teach it to their children. The old pattern of linguistic assimilation is not happening in the Hispanic community.

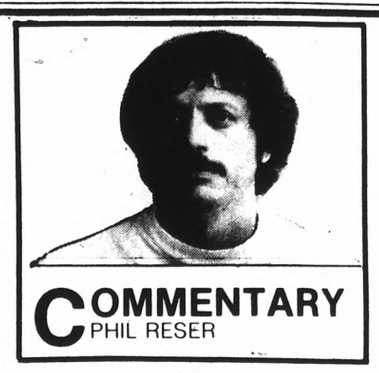
There is another item that cannot be overlooked. The United States controls a Spanish-speaking island with more than 3 million people — Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens. The present governor of Puerto Rico, Carlos Romero-Barcelo, has called for the island's statehood, and has promised to hold a referendum on the issue within the next few months. If Puerto Ricans vote for statehood and Congress votes to admit it as the 51st state, would the English-only law apply there as well? Would Puerto Ricans be forced to deal with a government that conducted its business in a language the people could not understand?

Remember, Hayakawa's proposed amendment forbids even state and local governments from officially using a language other than English. This could lead to the embarrassing possibility of the people of an American state being unable to communicate with their own government — a situation that smacks of the worst aspects of elitist colonialism.

Hayakawa should withdraw the proposed amendment. The Reagan administration has set "getting the government off the backs of the people" as one of its highest priorities. Cities, counties and states should reserve unto themselves the right to legislate and conduct business for the benefit of their people. If this entails bilingual government, bilingual school systems and voting materials, then the federal government should not intervene.

Every country must have a unifying means of communication. English is already the language of most Americans and unequivocally the language of business and government at the national level. Efforts should be made to help everyone living in the country to be fluent in English, but there should be no attempt by the federal government to keep communities or states from giving their populations services in a language they can understand.





COMMENTARY
PHIL RESER

A popular government without popular information is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both.

James Madison

Whether it be Phoenix or the New York Times, the responsibility of the journalist is to bring vital information to the public.

In order to fulfill that responsibility, in order to tell the truth, in order to accurately record events that shape history, the journalist must have access to government files.

The Freedom of Information Act is a tool which provides us with that access. Every year the federal government generates millions of documents affecting the lives and concerns of the American people. Until recently, the public had no right to look behind official secrecy and find out what was in the government's files. On July 4, 1966, the Freedom of Information Act was signed into law. That act, strengthened in 1974, is one of the great milestones in the fight for open and accountable government. The law has helped to lift a curtain of secrecy that has shielded illegality, corruption and incompetence in past administrations, and put current and future bureaucrats on notice that they will be held accountable to the people.

Under the FOIA, the files and records of the executive branch of the government are made available — with certain restrictions to protect national defense, privacy, trade secrets, and the like — as a right of the people.

In the last several years the FOIA has been used by thousands of citizens, and the files have revealed a lot about the workings of government agencies.

Since much of what has been unearthed is not flattering to the bureaucrats or agencies involved, it's not surprising that there is now a campaign to destroy the FOIA.

Some agencies, especially the FBI and CIA, insist that they have the right to decide what the people of this nation should and should not know about what the government has done to them. Some have destroyed their files, or hidden them, or refused to turn them over in an effort to keep the record from reaching the light of day.

Many agencies have used administrative delays, high "search fees," and excessive deletions as means of discouraging people from exercising their right of access under the act.

Under the Carter administration, hundreds of bills were introduced to grant new FOIA exemptions to various government agencies. While most of these were not acted upon, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Federal Trade Commission were successful in getting certain exemptions passed, setting ominous precedents in the continuing government push for more secrecy.

As the Reagan administration and the present Congress step up their attack on public access to government documents in a return to secret government, the new reporter in this country faces a great dilemma. We depend upon access to information in order to present, interpret and translate information.

Already, the new heads of the CIA and the Department of Justice have called for cutbacks in the FOIA, to protect "national security" and "law enforcement." Under these broad rationales, the FBI and CIA are currently pushing hard to get a total exemption from public access to their files. The Attorney General has issued new FOIA guidelines that strengthen the hand of agencies which are determined to withhold requested records.

To be cut off from information is to be imprisoned in the worst kind of isolation. It is no accident that the Freedom of Information Act is now under attack. Even with all their deletions, the files we get from the government tell too much. They reveal our history. And certainly, for some, our history reveals all too clearly what we as a nation really are or what we might become.

The Fund for Open Information and Accountability Inc. was created in 1977 to defend, strengthen and utilize the FOIA and they are still working hard at doing so. People can reach them at 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012 to support the free exchange of information and ideas which are fundamental for the survival of a democratic process.

In the words of former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, "If government is to be truly of, by and for the people, the people must know in detail the activities of government. Nothing so diminishes democracy as secrecy. Self-government, the maximum participation of the citizenry in affairs of state, is meaningful only with an informed public. How can we govern ourselves if we know not how we govern?"

The Reagan Lies

After Kenneth Patchen

It's a Lie that we buy security with nuclear weapons.
We buy trepidation, unemployment & inflation
with nuclear weapons and we bring
the apocalypse closer
with each bomb.

It's a Lie to legislate personhood to a fetus and then
cut education, welfare and school lunch funds;
that is legislating despair, serfdom
and depersonalization for
women & children.

It's a Lie to call liberation fighters guerillas & terrorists
and support systemic terror of tyrants with CIA
training for torturers and endless
millions in weapons for
their armies and
death squads.

It's a Lie that the Russians have made more political gains
abroad than the United States. In the last 15 years
they have lost their alliances with China,
Egypt and Indonesia and gained only
Cuba which we drove into their
arms, Ethiopa
& Angola.

It's a Lie that there is a safety net under the poor.
Every dollar taken from the poor is like
a thousand taken from the rich.
The cities will be fiery
& rebellious this
summer.

It's a Lie that Reagan's a president for all the people.
He is the press agent for the defense industry
and the oil companies who have made an
unholy alliance with the moral
primitivism of christian
fundamentalists &
other cults

It's a Lie that there are too many regulations that hinder
industry from competing. There are too few controls
against the willful criminality & murder &
plagues of cancer, auto-death, heart
disease & radiation perpetrated
by industry on the worker
& a whole planet of
tender beings.

It's a Lie that America's armies and weaponry are inferior
to Russia's and that we must maintain superiority
This is an endless, adolescent and dreadful
game of catchup that cannot be won.
The Russian army is alcoholic
& ill-trained and their
weapons suffer from
worse workmanship
than ours.

There are many more lies hidden behind the mask,
the red cheeks and the stone smile
that cover the desparate
demands of empire.

— by Allen Cohen
from "The Reagan Poems"

Letters To The Editor

Castro

As a resident of the Castro neighborhood, I protest the misguided and misleading article published by the Phoenix in the Oct. 15 column titled Neighborhoods. How you can allow such shoddy journalism to be printed is beyond belief. And you dare to label yours an award-winning newspaper?

I expected an article under this column to concern itself with those who live in that neighborhood. Not one interview was incorporated into the story that dealt with a Castro resident. Fred Brothers does not live in the Castro. Based on his behavior and political views, that is a fact most are glad of. It was so generous of you to give all that space to an aspiring politico. It was also misleading as hell to infer that "The Castro is a bastion of economic conservativism." What neighborhood do you think Harry Britt and Harvey Milk came from? That progressive setting of 18th and Castro was the sight of a riot in May of 1979. As a witness I would label it a police riot rather than a gay one but nonetheless it happened.

Did the reporter do anything other than look at T-shirts and ashtrays? Why not interview non-gay residents to see whether or not we help them at the market or assist them in remodeling their homes? You imply that all the high rents and changes are the result of gay speculators. Even Fred Brothers admits that most of the store owners don't live in the area. What is the focus of the story then — business owners or those of us that live here? There are plenty of Castro residents who subsist on student budgets or public aid. This article perpetuates the recently evolved stereotype that gays are wealthy. One-hundred-dollar ashtrays, battered pants for $40, etc. — just what the 50 percent of minority youth who are unemployed want to hear to fuel an already tenuous neighborhood co-existence. Never mind that 96 percent of us can't afford them either — make it sound glamorous and elite to be in the Castro.

With three paragraphs devoted to an event in another country, divisive quotes from an aspiring candidate and outright lies about those of us who actually live in the Castro, you've painted a very distorted picture of some other place and tried to pass it off as an article on a neighborhood. Maybe it was about a neighborhood where the property owners live, say Hawaii or Marin. Or one about Santa Clara county. Or one on Fred Brothers' political dreams. But without any insight as to why it has changed or how we are circulating petitions to make sure the Britt and Walker proposal limits the speculators, then you have distorted the true nature of an area of the city that has nothing to do with conservatism.

Tad Dunlap
Castro resident

Death Row

In answer to the editorial of two weeks ago, "Death row hell," I would like to point out something that the author appears to have missed — that the "social purgatory" to which convicted murderers are condemned, and which aroused his compassion and indignation, is far preferable to the fate of their victims.

Whenever the question of capital punishment arises, my intellectual response is to condemn it as barbarous. But my intellect doesn't bleed — my children do. And so often it is children and old people, the vulnerable and the helpless, who are the victims. I will never forget the mass murder of children that occured about 12 years ago in England — peaceful, civilized England, where the death penalty is outlawed. Nine children disappeared over a period of about six months, most of them were about five or six years old. The murderers, a man and a woman, tortured the children for weeks before killing them and sent tapes of their screams for help to the parents. After the bodies had been dug up and the murderers discovered, the fair-minded English courts sentenced these two to a life of "social purgatory." Last year a short follow-up story appeared in the British newspapers describing the woman's life in prison. It seems she has been living in comparative luxury as the mistress of a head female prison warden.

I believe that these people, and others like them, have forfeited their right to exist among the human race; they have relinquished their claim to humanity by the atrocities that they've committed and death, for them, is merely a formality. Perhaps the well-meaning author of the editorial is not a parent, but this should not prevent him from hearing the echo of those other children's screams. I wonder if one day when he may have children of his own, he could retain his moral indignation at the proposed reinstatement of the death penalty if a tape came through his mailbox a few weeks after his child had disappeared.

Eileen Nederlof
Phoenix reporter

The San Francisco State
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Manley

Continued from page 1.

that kind of ideology and process, as you say, we had always been. There has been a tremendous amount of propaganda attached to the relationship between Cuba and us. The fact is, that there wasn't a particular development of a relationship with Cuba. There was a relationship development with other countries in Latin America in which Cuba was one. There was the matter of becoming very active in the non-aligned movement, which Cuba was very active in.

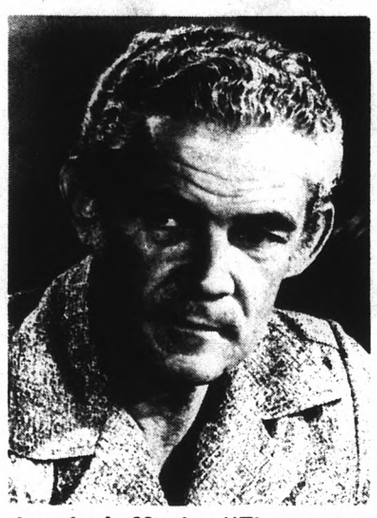
There was the matter of becoming very active in the struggle for changes in the world's economic system in which Cuba is active. And in the course of that we developed a relationship with Cuba, along with Mexico, Venezuela, and with many countries in Africa. But the propaganda picked out Cuba from the list and made it an issue.

PHOENIX: Under your leadership, Jamaica is said to have had eight years of fairly negative economic growth. Is this true and if so, why did you fail economically?

MANLEY: The main causes of Jamaica's economic problems are, first, that we have an economy that is extremely fragile and very structurally dependent on import and export activity. Second, we are quite heavy users of oil for a third world country and with the combination of severe deterioration of world trade from 1973 onward we had a major economic crisis in Jamaica.

On the other hand, a point has to be made that our private sector did not rally and cooperate to the extent that we desired. The reason for this was that they resented programs of long overdue social change we were implementing — fundamental changes in education, trade union rights, workers' rights, children's rights and a strong land reform program for the first time in our history. Many of them attacked the economy by running their businesses down and exporting their capital to America. This is a well-known pattern that has happened in many places in the world.

Third, there was the element of very severe, planned political violence by our opponents both in 1976 and 1980 which



Jamaica's Manley: "There are a lot of misconceptions about us."

had a very heavy affect on things like the tourist industry. And fourth, there were mistakes of our own. We tried to drive the machine or the bureaucracy to attempt new things at a faster pace than it could handle. Especially areas like land cooperatives and management of state enterprises did not do as well as we would have liked them to do, but I think these were the least of the factors.

PHOENIX: The relative ease at which Prime Minister Seaga has raised financing from Western nations, commercial banks and international lending agencies contrasts sharply with the difficulties you had with the international business community. Why is this?

MANLEY: Seaga is a free enterpriser who totally supports the Reagan administration in terms of international politics. Because he is an out and out free enterpriser, naturally, he is more compatable to world banking institutions. And his support to Reagan means that they are committed to him and he is now a client of theirs. The question is not one of raising money. Seaga has borrowed as much money in 10 months as we did in nine years. The real question is will the economy start to move so we can start to pay it off, and there's no sign that will happen yet.

PHOENIX: During the 1980 election, there was an undercurrent of violence and you talked of someone trying to destablize Jamaica. Could you be more specific about what you meant by that?

MANLEY: I don't think there is any doubt that you can go back to 1976, when we backed the Cubans after their invasion of Angola because we thought they were right. This was bitterly resented by the United States and there's a lot of evidence that suggests the CIA played a hand in Jamaica that year. An upfront hand, although it has always been denied. There was then a quiet period through '77 and '78, during the Carter administration, when we had no feeling that the CIA was interfering with us. But '79 coming into '80, though I have no evidence to say the CIA was involved, there was a tremendous program of coordinated violence and propaganda — the spreading of lies and stories that were bound to upset people. The tourist industry was wracked by this violence. The propaganda was also appearing in the foreign press. I cannot prove who was involved. I can only say that the effects of all of it on our country were very serious. It's not happening now, which is even more interesting.

PHOENIX: Would you comment on the recent 22-nation summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico in which the central theme was narrowing the gap between rich and poor nations?

MANLEY: On the one hand, to the extent that the 22 tendencies represented in the world were able to talk together without quarreling and to explore what they are thinking, I hope there is a better understanding of the Third World problem as a consequence of it. I don't know whether anyone can do anything about the basic problem of the absolute division between the Third World perception of the need for certain changes in the structure of the world economy and the way it works; between the need for increase in movement of public capital for investment purposes and the Reagan administration's answer that the only way to go is private foreign capital. Private investment cannot have a patriotic motive in another country. It can only move to a place with a better return than what it makes at home. This means private capital is likely to move on the basis of the highest technology and the least dependence on labor. However, to believe that this can be the only solution to the world's problems is a mistake.

PHOENIX: What do you think of the new socialist administrations in both France and now Greece, and its meaning to the world political arena?

MANLEY: I'm very glad to see both happen. Both parties are affiliated to the body that we are affiliated with. We are brother parties, our People's Party and the Greek and French parties. This is a good shift in the balance of power.

PHOENIX: Not only do you identify yourself with being a socialist, but you're very interested in a new international economic order. Could you tell us a little about this concept?

MANLEY: It really boils down to several specifics. First, can we introduce an element of management into world trade, particularly between the major commodities and major manufactured goods. Second, can we reform the World Bank and make them more responsive to the long term needs of the development of the Third World. Third, can we create and enforce a code of conduct that regulates multinational behavior. And fourth, can we find a way to mobilize an international effort on energy. I see those as the most important issues to deal with. All of this I will cover in more depth when I'm in California next week.

PHOENIX: What can you gain from talking to people here in the United States?

MANLEY: I think that to a very small extent it may help to try to explain a Third World perspective to people who are going to be influential leaders of the America of tomorrow. There are a lot of misconceptions about us, and I welcome the chance to talk and represent a point of view and analysis that may give people a more complete perspective.

Zoo

Continued from page 4.

relief keepers who never had been responsible for any animals," he added.

Kitchener said he has told keepers his door is always open if they want to talk. "But unfortunately very few avail themselves of that privilege or right. If you talk out your concerns, I perhaps can help alleviate some misconceptions."

Morale has gotten a shot in the arm, however, with a recent pay raise for keepers. "That brought us up to parity with assistant gardeners and laborers here," said Colonnese.

"We now have the highest paid keepers in the world, and why not? Somebody's got to," Kitchener said.

Nevertheless, old grudges hang on, often getting in the way of cooperation.

A fairly new aggravation is the San Francisco Zoological Society which has aspirations of taking over the zoo, Colonnese said. The society runs the concession stands, the Children's Zoo and public relations for the zoo.

Peggy Burks, executive director for the society, said a proposal has been presented to the mayor's office for the transfer of control and planning functions to the Zoological Society.

Colonnese said such a move is premature at this time because of financial and legal limitations.

If the zoo were to fail, many animals, including his bears, would probably be killed, Colonnese fears.

However, Burks said, the Zoological Society would be able to raise money more quickly if the zoo were not run by The City.

Apparently, Burks faces as much skepticism from keepers as the director and his staff have so far endured.

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PERSONAL

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

People for Peace, a new SFSU organization against nuclear weaponry, meets on Sat 10/31, 11 am, in conference rooms A-E, Student Union.

AMTRAK to Utah for January Skiing. Jan. 12-19. $352. includes Park City condo, lifts, transportation and one unit credit. Contact Continuing Ed, SFSU, 469-1371.

Full-time jobs: technical, professional and labor. Contact Career Center for more info, O-Adm, 211.

Workshops: Resumes, self-assessment, and interviewing skills. Contact Career Center O-Adm, Rm. 211.

Bacchus club meets every Tuesday, SU B119, 3-4. New memebers welcome to plan alcohal awareness week.

Accounting Students! Touche-Ross Co. interviewing for spring internship positions. Seniors majoring in accounting invited to apply. Submit resume to Career Center, O-Adm. 201. Deadline: Nov. 6, interviews on-campus, Nov. 19.

Winter Crafts Fair, 10am-6pm, Monday and Tuesday, December 7th-8th, Student Union. Presented by Student Life Services, free admission.

La Raza majors, La Raza Unida Estudiantil is seeking individuals. Student Union B131, M-F, 9 am to 10 pm.

Student Health Network meeting Monday, November 2nd, 2-3 pm, conference room, Student Health Center. More info: 469-1251.

Interested in non-monetary transactions? Join the WOMEN'S BARTER NETWORK through the Women'c Center, Student Union Mezz. 114. 469-2406.

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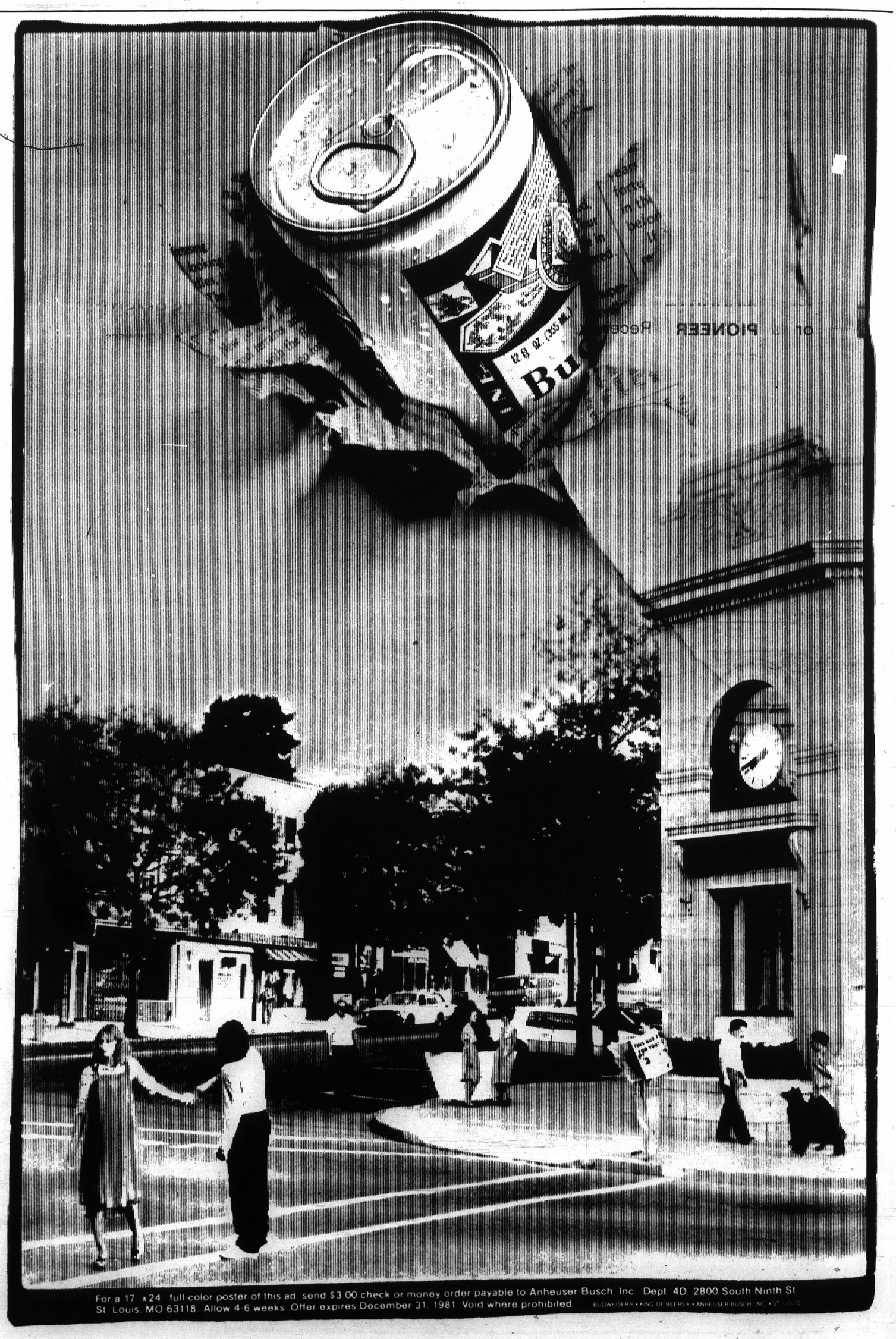
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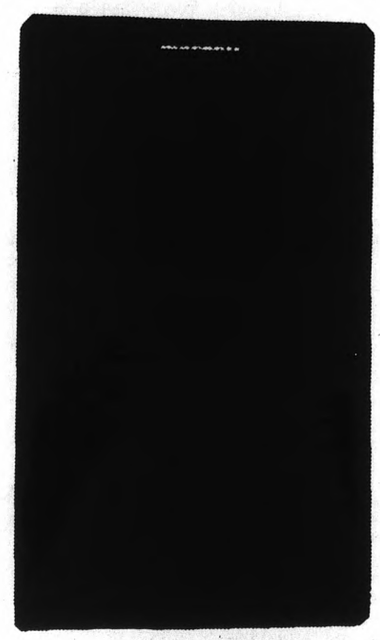

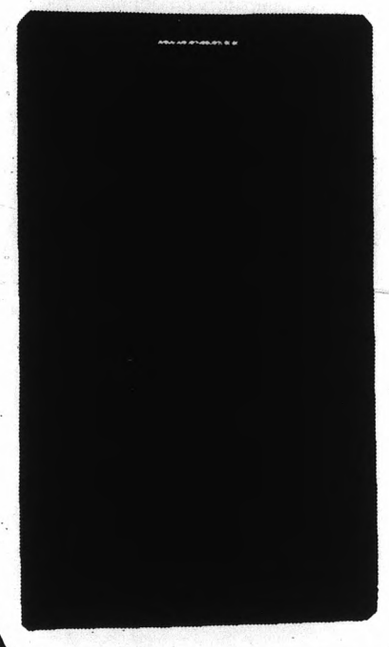

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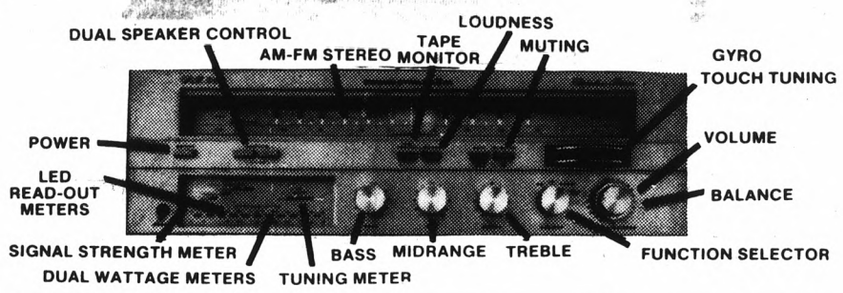

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Alumni meet, eat and reminisce

By Adriana Dechi

It was like passing through an animated hall of fame.

Former school presidents (like Sen. S.I. Hayakawa) former students and former teachers all represented their alma mater at SF State Alumni Association's 1930s and 1940s class reunion Saturday at the Presidio's Officers' Club.

Hayakawa, who ate dinner and promptly left, said, "I was invited and was delighted to accept. I'm looking forward to seeing some old friends."

Another symbol of SF State's past was J. Paul Leonard, after whom the campus library is named.

"I'd do anything for State," Leonard said. "It's a wonderful institution with a great history and a great future."

Perhaps most representative of all were the 340 alumni that attended, some coming from as far away as New Jersey.

It was a formal affair, where former students got dolled up in chiffon dresses and three-piece suits.

"It's not the food. It's not the dancing," said Jack Madigan, a former physical education student who graduated in 1940 and now lives in Burlingame. "It's the people. It's seeing my old friends that makes coming here worthwhile."

Eleanor Gomersal, who graduated in education in 1939, said, "It's the old gang. I enjoy seeing the people I haven't seen in years. But, you know, after all those years, some people haven't changed. Their features never change, and you can sometimes recognize them."

Mary Christiansen, who came from Moraga with her husband, said, "Nine out of 10 times you can't recognize your old friends, but it's kind of an adventure trying to figure out if you knew those people when you went to school." Christiansen graduated in 1944 in education.

President Paul Romberg, also in attendance, said, "They return because they have strong feelings about their school."

Reminiscing helped pass the time.

Lauretta Hussar, who was almost cheated out of her commencement ceremonies when she graduated in the summer of 1941, said, "We were a rebellious generation too. When they said there wouldn't be commencement exercises for our summer group, we protested. So finally they gave in and crammed us in a room and held the ceremonies."

Others recalled how they picketed on campus in the late 1930s for a newer, more spacious campus. Before 1954 the campus was located downtown where the UC extension is now located.

"Even in 1937 we picketed for a new campus. There were 2,000 students at the time and they were all crammed into this small school," said Bee Clary, who graduated in 1941. The picketers won some recognition, but then came the Pearl Harbor attack and the plans were delayed.

Throughout the evening, alumni drank and danced to the tunes of Walt Tolleson and his big band sound. Tolleson graduated from SF State in 1949.

Each guest was served steak, a generous portion of lobster, baked potatoes, salad, ice cream, cookies and coffee for the $22.50 ticket price.

To the sides of the spacious dance floor, billboards, decorated with purple and gold balloons, displayed mementos of SF State.

"Nostalgia. That's the best word that describes the mood tonight. That's why people come," said Dr. Don Castleberry, who taught political science at SF State between 1948 and 1979.

Photo by Rob Werfel

Ex-SFSU president, Sen. Hayakawa. chews fat with an alumnus.

Mail-order term papers are tempting harried students

By Anne Dawid

The lure sparkles and beckons ever more temptingly from the bulletin board as term paper deadlines approach.

"Improve your grades!" reads the sign on the wall. "A virtual library at your fingertips" — a "custom" written research paper just dollars away. It sounds so easy.

Sorry Charlie.

Sending away to places like Research Assistance for ready-made term papers is not quite as simple or as innocent as mailing cereal box tops to Battle Creek, Mich.

The stakes are much higher all around.

While the actual cost may not seem prohibitive — sometimes less than $3 a page — the consequences definitely are. A student caught plagiarizing at SF State can be suspended or expelled. The Student Bulletin defines plagiarism as "literary theft, i.e. the presentation and passing off as one's own the ideas, words or writings of another."

The mail-order forms, which burgeoned recently on bulletin boards all over campus, were placed there illegally, said Allen Willard, assistant to the provost. These companies do not go through proper posting procedure. "We can get them on breaking that administrative code," said Willard.

The university also does not permit school publications to carry their advertisements.

The business of selling research papers is not a crime, nor is it 100 percent above board. "I know it's illegal," said Willard. "The companies have adapted their advertising practices so they're not against the law."

California's Education Code strictly prohibits every variation on selling or preparing research papers for another person "with the knowledge or under circumstances in which he should reasonably have known" that the paper will end up being submitted for credit at any educational institution in the state.

Defining these terms, the code says preparing a paper does not include the "mere furnishing of information or research."

Those six words are the saving grace of every research paper company. Although Author's Research, Inc. sells papers with topics like "Autism and the Autistic Child" complete with footnotes and bibliography, the company declares "All materials are sold for research assistance only."

The papers at Research Assistance, a Los Angeles firm, sell for $4 per page. The average is about five pages long. The research is not under copyright.

"It's not a copyright infringement question," said Hal Teasdale, a state deputy attorney general, but it is "contrary to public interest to sell a college education."

The companies' advertising practices are subject to limitations and restrictions like any other commercial enterprise, Teasdale said, and the university does have the power to regulate their activities on campus.

If one of these firms was on private property, say, on the other side of Holloway, Teasdale said, "I don't know what the university could do except wring its hands."

It would take specific legislation to put these firms out of business, he said.

However, it is possible to get injunctions against these companies, said Meyer Chapman, a California State University and Colleges legal administrative aide.

"A company couldn't come along and advertise, 'If you want a home burglarized, contact Joe Smith,' "said Chapman. "It's the same thing."

Medfly—

Continued from page 1.

rent to fruit production anywhere.

He and other experts say the Medfly, a tropical insect, can't survive California's cold winters and hot summers, especially in the interior valleys where the crops are grown.

Blake said, however, the Medflies are "tough little buggers" and have adapted well to California's climate. Two years ago, scientists said the Medfly would not survive, but they are still here, he said.

Many people feel the spraying is motivated by politics rather than actual concern for California's agriculture.

"It's big business," said Mandy Hawes, an attorney for the Campaign Against Spraying. "I wouldn't be surprised if they released those flies on purpose."

Mary Leitner, an information officer for the Medfly program, denied the sprayings are politically motivated saying, "This hasn't been bread and roses for anybody."

In determining whether malathion is appropriate for spraying, the risks and benefits of its use and available alternatives should be weighed, opponents argue. The cities of Los Gatos, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Sunnyvale and Saratoga are suing the state to prevent the spraying until an Environmental Impact Statement has been made.

So far the agricultural agencies have refused to do so because they say the state must act now to protect California's crops. A state of emergency was called by Gov. Jerry Brown to enable the state to spray.

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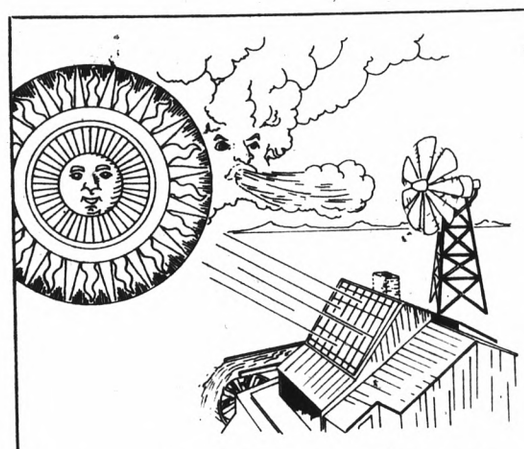

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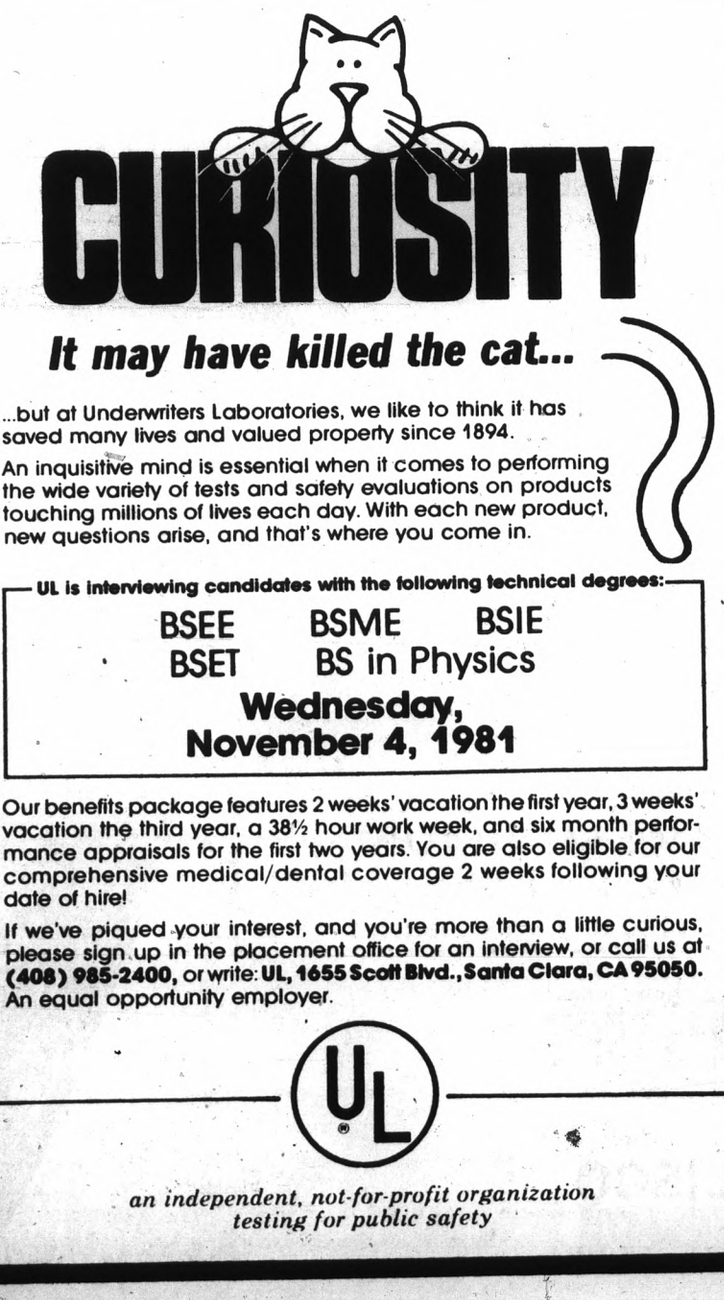

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Centerfold

Building up the dock of the bay

By Eve Mitchell & Jeff Glorfeld

Delta Lines's Santa Maria, berthed here at Pier 32, carries coffee and frozen beef from South America.

"San Francisco Bay is the largest and most important harbor on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and it easily ranks as one of the great ports of the world."

In 1957, when John H. Kemble wrote the above description in his book "San Francisco Bay, A Pictorial Maritime History," San Francisco's port was a vibrant, working center for the shipping industry. The waterfront was a lively, colorful place. Ships were calling from all around the world and the U.S. Navy held major interests in the area's shipyards.

"At one time, the Port of San Francisco basically had the lion's share of all maritime business in the Bay Area," said Port Director Edward L. David. "Then the idea of containerized shipping was introduced on the West Coast."

With the advent of containerization, finger piers, concrete decks poured over wood or concrete pilings jutting into the bay became functionally obsolete. There is not enough room or deck strength to handle containers on the old finger piers.

Basically, the concept of containerization involves moving cargo in huge, railroad boxcar-like containers, as opposed to traditional manual methods like break-bulk handling. Although the theory appears simple, its actual application involves some major obstacles.

"There were two schools of thought," David said. "One was that containerization was a good method of handling cargo, but also that it was very expensive and wouldn't be accepted because of the initial capital outlays.

"New ships to accomodate containers had to be built; shore-side facilities to handle containers required seven or eight times as much land as conventional cargo methods. It was a terribly expensive operation to start up," David said.

Further illumination came from Captain Ray Ballard, vice president and Western region general manager of Farrell Lines, one of several steamship companies to bring business back to San Francisco within the last five years.

Ballard said, "Oakland had the jump on San Francisco because they had the land to build container yards. The San Francisco waterfront north of the Bay Bridge goes up to the Embarcadero and stops where it runs into buildings. There was nothing you could do with that part of the waterfront. Those old finger piers are 400 feet long. Our ships are 920 feet long so we couldn't use those piers at all."

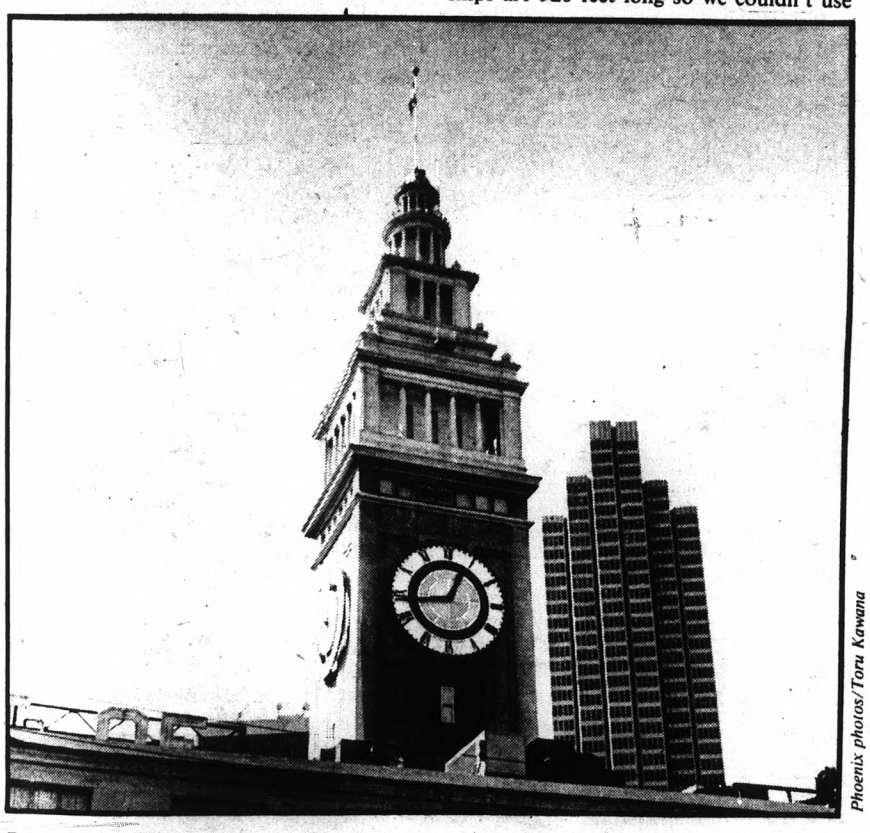
Another set of problems is tied in with the political history of the port. Until 1969, it was the only port in California to be state controlled. The ports of San Diego, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Oakland are municipally controlled.

The state found itself with the political difficulty of having to compete with California cities for business. In 1969 the port was transferred to The City.

According to David, charges of mismanagement of port operations that have been made in the media and by representatives of the shipping industry can be defended.

"The Port of San Francisco was faced with two problems," he said. "The (Port) Commission was operating facilities where there had been long periods of deferred maintenance on outmoded piers, financed with bond issues voted on when the port was under state control. Payments were still due and any revenue made by the port was committed to these rather than construction of new facilities."

See PORT, page 4 ►



Phoenix photos/Toru Kawana

Past and present merge in this waterfront view of San Francisco's skyline.

Giving life back to the Ferry Building

By Jules Crittenden

The Ferry Building clock tower, a dominant feature of the San Francisco skyline for nearly a century, will soon be showing a new face from behind the Embarcadero Freeway and, developers hope, will regain its former prominence in The City.

A $170 million project is under way to renovate the Ferry Building, turning it into an office and shopping complex, and to transform a 2,000-foot section of the dilapidated Embarcadero waterfront into a showpiece promenade for the city.

The project, financed by the Continental Development Corporation and scheduled for completion in 1986, also calls for a new World Trade Center at Pier One and a "food hall" in the Agriculture Building, adjacent to the Ferry Building. Concurrent with the development project is a tentative plan to remove the freeway that disfigures the area.

Much controversy has surrounded the San Francisco Port Commision's decision of recent years to turn some northern waterfront properties for maritime to com-

that drew criticism for catering to tourists instead of helping build a solid industrial base in what has become a tourist and service industry-oriented city.

"We have enough in terms of existing improvements for tourists," said Port Director Edward David. The Ferry Building project, unlike Pier 39, will remain true to the heritage of the area, and will offer activities to attract the local community, David said.

Originally designed by A. Page Brown in the 1890s, the Ferry Building was based on Mediterranean styles of architecture Brown felt were appropriate to the Bay Area. The clock tower — still a San Francisco landmark in spite of its diminished stature in modern times — was modelled after the Giralda bell tower in Seville, Spain, another famed, seafaring town.

Brown's Ferry Building is now listed with the National Register of Historic Places, which limits development of the building to restroration to its original state, or a reasonable interpretation thereof.

Continental's preliminary concept for the renovation project, submitted nearly two

See FERRY, page 4 ►

Opera fever:

Malady of music lovers

Love it or hate it, opera is big in The City

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

It's eight o'clock. The Lights in the San Francisco Opera House begin to dim. Applause starts up. The conductor has not made his entrance. Heads are turning to see Kurt Herbert Adler enter his box seat.

It is the beginning of Adler's last season as general director of the San Francisco Opera. And all the people crowded into the War Memorial Opera House take this short moment to applaud the man who many feel is responsible for the "grand" quality that is SF Opera.

Hours before the actual performance begins on opera opening night, the music lovers of San Francisco, the Bay Area, California and around the world queue up.

All the seats have been sold for weeks in advance. And people start forming lines early in the morning on September 11 in hopes of being among the lucky few who can purchase a standing-room-only ticket at the box office.

Unlike major sporting events and many other music concerts, there are no scalpers present on opening night at the opera. Since the opera sells most seats through season subscriptions, opening night is sure to be among those that are sold out first.

Opening night is important here. The whole city swirls around this one event like no other activity. With the opening of the San Francisco Symphony in Davies Hall only a few days past, it has been difficult to get anything done in The City for weeks.

All the stores downtown are busy with elegant shoppers looking for the right color to wear — this year it appears to be gold. At lunch time, most restaurants are still waiting on the society ladies, meeting after shopping all morning.

Taxis are waiting, but not for hire. Limousines are booked through the weekend, for the chic arrivals and goings-on that are about to start. Pre-opera parties, post-performance parties are in states of exultation. Invitations are received, accepted and coveted. By 6 p.m. the prospective first-nighter is either "in" or "out" of the running.

The well-heeled among the audience are arriving. They show up at the pre-opera dinner at the War Memorial Veterans Building in fine, very fine attire.

Moments after the dinner for the benefactors of the SF Opera, they arrive by foot and car at the carriage entrance. The promenade is part of the night's venue.

Most of the standees pay no attention to the foolery and finery going on around the corner. There is a splashy show being put on in the Opera House lobby by groups of standees.

One male couple shows up in black leather tuxedos. A group of men and women turn up with ice-chest and champagne. There are Asian women in "Madame Butterfly" gowns. There is a couple with hair dyed pink and green.

Waiting in line: Standees are a breed apart. They are the opera company's most loyal audience. Many show up performance after performance for years. The reasons people stand for a chance to attend a performance are many and varied.

A young doctor and his wife stand hoping to run into old friends — from their days of less money — they have not seen in awhile.

"This is the only working, viable anarchy I know," the doctor says. "There are no rules, no problems, and everyone gets what they came here for."

Robert Goodhue, the person who has waited the longest in line this day, says, "Basically, I follow the score, I want to know musically and dramatically, what is going on. It is easier to read the libretto standing near the exits."

Goodhue, like many of the standees, has a favorite spot to stand: "Everything sounds better in the balcony."

A young couple from Los Gatos, William and Esther Highley, steadfastly guard a corner they staked out around noon. It is the Highley's first attendance at opening night; both are dressed in warm-colored, brown tweeds.

"Some of our friends introduced us to opera, and we have come to appreciate it. For us it is an opportunity to learn about something we like," William says.

"I'm here on opening night to enjoy the pagentry," Esther says.

There is a pop, and a champagne cork passes overhead.

One of the young men wearing a black leather tuxedo, Mike Kurt, says, "This is my second time to opening night. I come because my roommate loves opera."

His roommate, Gary Philp, says, "I like what the singers do when they perform. To me the singers make opera.

Soprano Monteserat Caballe and mezzo-soprano Marilyn Horne had as much fun as their fans.

"Opera is increasingly becoming a popular art form, instead of a social event for the wealthy. The singers belt their hearts out . . . with skill, and it's what people will come to hear."

Inside the caracole: Adler takes his seat. For an instant the house is black. Then the spotlight finds Richard Bonynge, the conductor for the opening night's opera, Rossini's "Semiramide."

He walks briskly. The applause starts up again. He brings his conducting baton to an upright position. Silence envelopes the hall. The next 15 minutes belong to Rossini, Bonynge, and orchestra.

Then the curtain goes up on Pier Luigi Pizzi's stage setting for "Semiramide." It is white/grey. There are columns, and several long Greek-looking stairs. The first singer hurls forth a note. Until intermission, all is lost.

The opera envelopes the audience like a foggy dream. Marilyn Horne in trousers hits an incredibly low "male" note. Monteserat Caballe's glissandos and pianissamos make the audience gasp for breath.

The parade at "half-time" is wild. People wave, pose and chirp in virtual abandon on each level of the Opera House.

Saturday morning — breakfast in Burlingame: The rush to get the newspapers. The fresh reviews confirm my hunch: Monteserat Caballe as Semiramide and Marilyn Horne as Arsace are a triumph!

The papers are full of opera talk. There are pictures of first-nighters in the Chronicle, the Examiner, the Peninsula Times-Tribune. Names like Hale, Steel, Montandon, Maillard and Feinstein fill page after page.

Satisfied that all really did happen as observed, it is safe to eat again. There is no scandal here. Yet.

At 11 a.m. in Golden Gate Park: Five thousand people are already waiting for the belles of the ball to perform at 2 p.m.

Adler comes onto the podium, greets the dedicated music-lovers who are braving a threatening overcast. They applaud politely.

Adler puts the orchestra through its paces in a warm-up. They perform a dry run of the overture to Wagner's Tannhauser.

After a quarter of an hour, KQED-TV and FM radio people swing into first gear. The lines of camera shots, the mikes for the singers and orchestra are put into place.

The Ninth Annual "Opera In The Park" concert by the SF Opera is big guns. The event has grown each year. Performers who have appeared for what the Mayor called, "The People's Opening Night," include Luciano Pavarotti, Placido Domingo, Beverly Sills, Shirley Verret, Renata Scotto, Katia Ricciarelli, and today Caballe and Horne.

(It is an event that will be telecast for the first time this year; the crowd will grow to its largest ever.)

By the time all the broadcast technicians have set up their equipment, Adler climbs to the top of the stairs at the back of the Music Concourse, and escorts Caballe and Horne to seats at the front of the stage for a run through their selections for the day.

It is September 13. Twenty-eight thousand fans of opera have come to hear the best The City has to offer. The police say that this record crowd is well-behaved, and the cleanest they have policed at the Concourse. ▶

Caballe and Horne are relaxed: They're at ease in the rehearsals. They behave like opera lovers expect them to behave: they smile, hug and kiss Adler and each other. Caballe giggles, Horne laughs like a dame at a bar and they mug for the cameras.

As a prima donna, Caballe is the opposite of the popular stereotype — the Maria Callas-like tigress.

Horne celebrates, in action, the good-natured American feeling that is her birth right.

The programme, handed out by the volunteers from the sponsors, the San Francisco Examiner and Friends of the Parks and Recreation, lists a solid concert of bel canto material.

Caballe sings yet another perfect version of Verdi's "Pace, pace mio Dio," from "The Force of Destiny." Horne tackles, with success, the role she will sing in Rossini's "Tancredi" at the Metropolitan Opera of New York this fall.

The crowd is a heady mix of old, young, rich, poor, blacks, yellows, browns and whites. Neither urban nor suburban in its entirety.

Pillows and blankets cover much of the ground. The sun comes to a zenith just as the stars sing a duet from Bellini's "Norma." The audience goes wild. Someone brings two groups of balloons out to the singers, and they clown a little for the generously applauding crowd. Then, an encore from "The Tales of Hoffman." It is over. All finished too soon.

The final Adler season unfolds: "Semiramide" was only the beginning.

This Fall, SF Opera's schedule includes 11 operas. The second opera was "Manon," by Massenet. It was performed in French, and conducted by New York City Opera's conductor, Julius Rudel.

It was followed by Shostakovich's 20th century wonder, "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk." In his Time Magazine review of the production, former San Francisco Chronicle music critic, Michael Walsh, praised cast and company. He also lavished approval on conductor Calvin Simmons from Oakland Symphony Orchestra.

Joan Sutherland, "prima donna asoluta," opened next in the evergreen operetta, "The Merry Widow," by Lehar. The opera is conducted by Sutherland's husband, Richard Bonynge. There is one performance left on Oct. 31 — still time to hear the "voice of the century" on stage.

"Carmen," by Bizet, has found renewed vigor in this production: Teresa Berganza turns our heroine into the perfectly fickle, warm-blooded woman. Adler is conducting this one, and two more performances with Berganza remain — Oct. 30 and Nov. 3.

The opera will enjoy new life in December, when Placido Domingo takes over the male lead for four performance. They are December 4, 7, 10 and 13.

A stylized version of Massenet's heroic "Le Cid," played for three perfomances; Domingo, who was slated to debut in the part was absent due to family illness.

The cast of "Le Cid," without Domingo, had its glories. James King, a stand-in, used the printed text, but drew "Bravos" from the audience. It was, however, Carol Neblett's show. The singer spun a web so beautiful, and ethereal, that one wonders if some of the stars of the opera world were not a bit intimidated.

The generally acknowledged 20th century masterpiece by Alban Berg, "Wozzeck," is still palying. There are three performances left for those curious about the operatic works of this century. A matinee at 2 p.m. on Nov. 1 is a good choice for possible seats, and there are evening performances on Nov. 6 and 11.

In 1972, Cyril Magnin (Mr. San Francisco) made a gift to SF Opera: a new production of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." This production is being revived, and the lead singer, Ashley Putman, is said to be a comer. Performances are scheduled for November 4, 7, 8 (matinee), 9, 13, 17 and 22.

The end is phenomenal. "Aida," with Luciano Pavarotti, on November 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 17. A must see for any music lover.

Birgit Nilsson, who sang as Brunhilde in the movie "Apocalypse Now," will perform her signature role in person. "Die Walkure" plays November 20, 25, 28 and December 1, 12 and 16. If you never see another Wagnerian opera, see this one.

For fans of Grand Opera, Leontyne Price and Fiorenza Cossotto will perform the definitive version of Verdi's "Il Trovatore." This is a perfect primer to the greats.

There is still enough opera left for anyone to experience its joy and beauty: Adler's final season has two more months to run. After all, it's the "Big Event."

photos supplied by SF Opera

Members of the SF Opera's 1981 production of Lehar's "The Merry Widow."

In the beginning... SF opera history

The place is San Francisco. The date is 1851. A rough-and-ready crowd of Gold Rushers sit and listen to a performance of Bellini's opera "La Sonnanbula."

With this performance, opera in San Francisco has its beginning.

The pioneers who came searching for gold are said to have loved light Italian operas. Even while the Civil War raged to the East, there were more than 800 staged performances of operatic works in San Francisco.

San Francisco's titilating, long-lived, and sometimes controversial affair with opera goes back a long way.

The original Grand Opera House was built in 1873. And it was Eugenio and Giovanne Bianchi who dominated the local opera scene; from the time of their arrival in 1859, until their deaths in 1895, they were virtually it.

Respectively, as tenor and soprano of the Lyster Opera Company, the Bianchis were the first to produce opera on the West Coast. They were also responsible for bringing world class talent to the city.

In April, 1906 no less and international star than Enrico Caruso was in town with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Caruso, who was here to perform in Bizet's "Carmen" on April 18, was awakened by rumblings and found himself on the street in front of the Palace Hotel within minutes. Thinking it was Vesuvius erupting, he exclaimed, "I add San Francisco to Barcelona and Palermo on my list of cities with the evil eye. I will never sing here again." And he never did.

San Francisco's thirst for music and opera was not daunted. Like the final reels of the Hollywood movie, "San Francisco," with Jeanette McDonald walking through the tents singing, musical life returned within days as performances were held in tent theaters.

Another event, almost as important as the earthquake and fire to San Francisco's history, was the arrival of Gaetano Merola in 1909, as the head of the International Opera Company.

Merola, the conductor at the helm of the opera company, became pre-eminent over opera in San Francisco for four decades.

In 1923 San Francisco Opera was formed. Merola headed it. Opera has never looked back since.

In 1954 Kurt Herbert Adler took command of San Francisco Opera. Adler is generally credited with moving the opera company into the international class it enjoys today.

Along with the Metropolitan Opera in New York, La Scala in Milano, the Royal Opera at Covent Garden in London and the Chicago Lyric Opera, SF Opera enjoys universal critical and public acclaim.

Among the many achievements to Adler's credit is the 1979 first-ever, live telecast of opera around the world. It was the season opener, "La Gianconda," which starred Luciano Pavarotti and Renata Scotto. There were persistent rumors about an on-going argument between the two Italian stars, but none of this was evident when SF Opera hooked up with the satellites and the world got to see "the city that knows how."

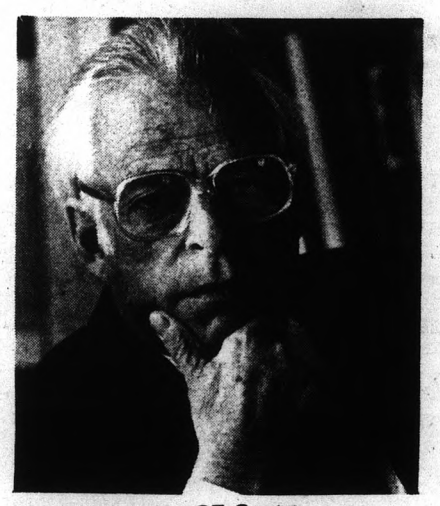
At this same time, Adler was quoted in Time magazine as having said Pavarotti was the best tenor in the world. Placido Domingo, every bit Pavarotti's equal, was incensed. He vowed to finish his contractual obligations with SF Opera and never return. He has returned. This year Domingo is slated to sing in the opera "Carmen."

With the completion of the Louise M. Davies Symphony Hall last year, SF Opera undertook its most adventurous new direction; the Fall Opera season was extended to go well into December. Instead of seven or eight operas, this year SF Opera will present 11 different works.

It is the valedictory season for Adler with the company; and notably missing from the repertoire are Mozart, Puccini, and Richard Strauss — all regular fare during the Adler tenure. Again, SF Opera was presented on the PBS network, with Adler conducting the new, full-sized opera orchestra in a concert from the Music Concourse in Golden Gate Park, with the season's headliners, Monteserat Caballe and Marilyn Horne.

It is the kind of thing that makes opera the main event in San Francisco each fall.

While there is still time to experience a flourishing art form, take a look at the company that Adler has made the comer.



Kurt Adler, Mr. SF Opera

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR THE UNINITIATED

Aria: a song, simple Simon.
Baritone: usually the good guy, or the enemy of the tenor.
Bel canto: from the Italian; beautiful singing.
Brava: cheers to the prima donna, please.
Bravo: cheers to the male singer, male conductors.
Luck: Joan Sutherland is well and singing beautifully.
Mezzo-soprano: the dramatic soprano — thinner than the soprano.
Prima donna: the star, and if you don't know who that is, look for a soprano — she will tell you.

— R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Port

Continued from page 1 ►

Parallel to this condition was the rival Port of Oakland's full-scale plans to modernize their waterfront for containerization. Oakland had received massive federal funds to implement this through the Economic Development Agency. The funds were granted to stimulate jobs for minorities. Also, Oakland is more accessible to rail and trucking lines. These factors put Oakland in a position to offer leases to steamship lines that had adopted containerization.

"The steamship lines were moving into containerization," David said. "They were coming to our port offices saying, 'We are now paying you $400,000 a year for the use of your facilities. With containers we need two cranes and 30 acres of backup area.' The Port Commission said, 'Fine, what are you willing to pay?' The shippers said, 'The same as we are paying now.'

"We had all the Japanese carriers in the early '60s," David said. "When they went to containerization they took their business to Oakland. They signed an agreement for revenue to Oakland that was no greater than what they had been paying us."

Compounding San Francisco's problems of shipping business moving to Oakland was the loss of lucrative U.S. Naval contracts in the ship repair industry.

When the Hunters Point Naval base was closed, in 1974, Jean Parque, who had worked there for more than 20 years, decided to retire rather than find another job.

She said she knew cutbacks were in line at the shipyard because of the winding down of the Vietnam War, but she also believes the reason for the complete shut-down of the base was political. "Nixon didn't get the California vote so, boom, they closed it down.

"All the retired Admirals living in Alameda and San Diego lobbied in Washington to have the fleet based there, not here," Parque said.

Frank Simon, director of communication for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has been working with city and state officials to get some of the Navy's business back to San Francisco.

"The Navy goes where it is welcome," Simon said. "We are doing everything we can to make the Navy feel welcome in San Francisco." He said the contract recently granted to refurbish a Navy ship, the USS Camden, will bring "$33 million to The City and provide 1,800 jobs."

Simon agreed that other West Coast cities have enjoyed superior lobbying power. "San Diego and Bremerton, Wash., have more ship-repair business than they can handle," he said.

As part of a play to entice the Navy back to San Francisco, the Board of Supervisors has declared "Fleet Week," beginning tomorrow. Several Navy ships are due to steam through the Golden Gate tomorrow morning and berth along the Embarcadero. They will be open to public inspection starting on Friday.

"This isn't just a bunch of sailors coming to town," said a spokesperson for the mayor's office. "It's a major economic program."

Gradually San Francisco has been moving to regain its stature as a port city. The efforts of city officials and the Port Commission have resulted in a major trade agreement with China.

No longer slinging sacks, longshormen now roll through their work shifts.

A committment has been made to fully develop the southern port for containerization and other innovative shipping methods. The feeling at the Port Commission is that the future of the Port of San Francisco is south of the Bay Bridge.

It now appears as if heavily criticized moves to commercialize the nothern waterfront with developments like Fisherman's Wharf and Pier 39 are helping to boost and add diversity to The City's lagging economy. Revenue gained from the tourist industry has been used to finance the revitalization of the port.

"We think our plan is working," David said, "even with all the criticism we continue to get. In the last three years we have increased our surplus revenue from $192,000 in 1978 to $3.7 million in 1980."

Is the Port of San Francisco heading for a renaissance? "Yes," according to Captain Ballard. "They have the area, south of the Bay Bridge. The Port Commission has been given the go-ahead by The City to develop it. They've got a very aggressive marketing group and they're really selling the port. They will be able to compete very favorably with Oakland."

Ferry

Continued from page 1 ►

years ago, was dismissed by critics and city planners as shoddy and d inadequate with regard to the historical standards of the building. I.M. Pei and Partners, a New York-based architectural firm renowned for such accomplishments as the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., was called in to do justice to Brown's long-neglected masterpiece.

The new plan, designed by Pei and James Ingo Freed, the partner in charge of the project, features a return to the building's original glass-enclosed "gallerias" and airy central atrium, which were painted and partitioned out of sight in the 1950s and '60s.

With the Pei design, Continental hopes to create a major cultural and recreational center in the Ferry Building.

A museum of San Francisco's maritime and civic history with frequently changing exhibits will occupy the 50-foot-high atrium. On the ground floor restaurants, including a 24-hour "Viennese" coffeehouse, and specialized retail shops will draw lunchtime crowds from the nearby business district and casual visitors.

The second floor will be devoted to shops and to restaurants of a more intimate nature and specialized cuisine, according to Continental's promotional pamphlet. The third and fourth floors will hold the offices of world trade-related businesses.

A feature of the development that holds promise for the future of the port, long in dire financial straits, is the World Trade Center planned for Pier One.

On the books, San Francisco has had a World Trade Center since 1956. But according to Nancy Pitt, spokesperson for The Port, the World Trade Center exists only in name.

In Continental's plan the new center, the headquarters of the Bay Area's world trade activity, would offer multi-lingual secretarial and data services, and house the offices of business representatives and foreign consulates.

To the south along the promenade, the Agriculture Building will be expanded to include a modern wing connected by one of the glass-enclosed gallerias that are the uniting feature of the complex.

Current plans for the Agriculture Building designate it as a marketplace or "food hall" similar to Harrod's Food Hall in London and the original Les Halles in Paris, offering quality local and international foods.

Phoenix photos/Toru Kawana

From a nearby skyscraper, the Ferry Building shows its hidden beauty.

Central to the design plan is the proximity of the Bay, which will be visible from the Embarcadero through the Ferry Building's atrium, and along the promenade after some unused piers have been removed. The promenade, partly designed by William Turnbull and Associates of San Francisco, will feature tidal steps, and a granite-faced bench along its length.

The only complaint lodged by the designers themselves about the site is the presence of the Embarcadero Freeway nearby. Passing just yards away the freeway blocks the entire project area from view, with the exception of the clock tower, which sticks its face up as though in indignant protest to the automotive invasion of its turf.

"There's no reason to be upgrading the area with such an obstacle," said John Sullivan, a Pei architect working on the project.

According to Alan Lubliner of the City Planning Department, the freeway may not be an obstacle much longer. Motions to remove the freeway were first voiced three months before its opening in 1959, he said, and have been echoing ever since. Four mayors and several boards of supervisors have supported the proposal.

The removal was long hindered, however, by a lack of funding. Arrangements to secure federal funding are now being made, and Lubliner said that the freeway will probably be history in 1985.

In its place, he said, the existing ground-level Embarcadero roadway will be expanded by several lanes. A new streetcar line, which may serve the renovated Ferry Building with historic cars, has been proposed for the median divider.

Gene Mays, a Continental vice president, stressed the reestablishment of the Ferry Building as a transportation center. Mays said that proposals have been made to add ferry service from San Francisco International Airport and Redwood City. At present, commuter ferries run only between Marin County and San Francisco.

Although renovation of what is now a neglected and decrepit area would come to most San Franciscans as good news, for some it will mean relocation.

Marion Datlik, the owner of the Ferry Building Cafeteria, leases her shop from the Port on a monthly basis. She and her fellow tenants in the Ferry Building and Pier One have yet to receive word of Continental's plans, she said.

"That would all have to go," said Bill Boyd, a marketing consultant for Continental, which will receive a 65-year lease on the Embarcadero properties. The current Ferry Building tenants have always been on short-term leases, he said, and have been notified about public hearings on the renovation project.

Other business operators in the area are more enthusiastic about the project.

"It will be a real super thing," said Chuck Stinson, part owner of Sinbad's, a restaurant with a 20-year lease on port property near the Ferry Building. "San Franciscans could have their own Fisherman's Wharf instead of a tourist's Fisherman's Wharf."

Currently about 5 million people pass through the Ferry Building each year. After renovation, Mays said he expects the total number of visitors and commuters passing through the building to increase to 10 million.

The completed Ferry Building is expected to generate $60 million in annual sales. The Port will receive $750,000 a year in rent for the property, while The City reaps up to $5 million in tax revenues. Nearly 400 construction jobs and 500 permanent jobs will also result from the project.

For the Ferry Building complex as a whole, Continental and the Port of San Francisco envision a place that will rise like the clock tower between The City and the Bay as the new hub of San Francisco.

Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Dedication kiss

After 30 years of serving SF State, retired custodian Mary Parks gets a kiss from President Paul Romberg. The event: the renaming of Merced Hall in her honor, the first CSUC building to be named for a university staff member.

$490,000 rent fight

Parkmerced suit delayed

By Ken Maryanski

A possibly precedent-setting trial involving Parkmerced Corporation and tenants who allege that a non-refundable $65 fee added to their first month's rent was illegal, has been postponed indefinitely.

A lawsuit filed last spring in San Francisco Superior Court by the city's district attorney's office on behalf of the residents, seeks more than $250,000 in fines and punitive damages and the refunding of an estimated $240,000 of fees the apartment complex collected since 1976.

The trial, originally scheduled to begin Oct. 19, may not take place until February, if at all, according to David Moon, the office's Consumer Fraud Division lawyer representing the tenants.

Moon said unfinished documents and schedule conflicts between lawyers and witnesses were to blame for the delay.

He said his office may try to settle the dispute out of court, but declined to discuss any settlement specifics for fear of "antagonizing" Parkmerced officials.

Claude Scovill, manager of Parkmerced, refused to discuss the case last spring, and both he and his lawyer were unavailable for comment after the latest delay.

If the case does go to trial, it may go a long way in clarifying the difference between "rents" and "fees" and the vague laws that govern them.

Moon said the non-refundable $65 fee is a "civil violation" of a state law requiring security, cleaning and other deposits or fees to be returned when a tenant's lease ends.

Parkmerced counters that the $65 is not a fee, but rather part of the first month's rent.

But Moon said that advertising an apartment for $300, and then charging $365 for the first month, is like the illegal "bait and switch" tactic used for stores that advertise non-existent merchandise to draw people in and then try to sell them more expensive goods.

"I'd just like to see it get over with," said Nathaniel Nemer, secretary of the Parkmerced Residents Organization, a tenant group that claims 1,000 members.

Nemer said he is disappointed about the court delays on what he called "clear-cut illegal fees," and said the costs in fighting them, such as the $1,000 spent on neighborhood circulars, are adding up.

Moon, however, said the tenants were not a "sure shot" to win.

In July, a judge rejected a preliminary injunction to stop Parkmerced from charging the extra $65, and Moon said it was because of vague laws.

Meanwhile, Moon is urging any current or former Parkmerced resident who paid the $65 to fill out a form provided by his office. People who do so stand to regain not only their $65 if the lawsuit is successful, but also $200 in punitive damages.

He said that so far more than 100 people have made claims, and that a good percentage of these are SF State students.

Fired janitor's grievance hearing to end tomorrow

By Theresa Goffredo & Charles Lenatti

Testimony concluded yesterday in the grievance hearing between dismissed SF State custodian Melvin Hale and Plant Operations.

Written summaries from Hale and the university will be presented to the grievance panel tomorrow, and the panel will recommend to SF State President Paul Romberg whether Hale should be reinstated.

Jack Keys, the California State Employees Association union president, who is representing Hale, is trying to prove that an argument between Hale's head custodian, Aubury Randle, and another custodian, John Gardner, led to Hale's dismissal.

Ed Waite, the university representative, contends that Hale was fired for excessive absence and tardiness.

Hale testified Tuesday that the "infamous incident," as Keys called the argument, started because Randle wanted to add more work to Gardner's station in the Physical Education Building.

According to Hale, Randle provoked Gardner after Gardner insisted he had enough work to do. Randle said if Gardner didn't like it, he "could hit 19th Avenue." The argument ended with Hale separating the two men before punches were thrown.

Randle testified Monday that he had denied that any argument took place.

On Tuesday, Randle's testimony changed. He admitted arguing with Gardner, but his version disagreed with Hale's. "I had given Mr. Gardner instructions to perform duties," Randle said. "He said he wasn't able to do them. I don't recall an incident where Hale came between us to take Gardner off me."

The incident with Randle and Gardner was brought to Donna Ryan's attention, who was then the head of personnel for plant operations. Hale said he was asked by Ryan to testify against Gardner in a state personnel board hearing. Hale said that if he testified against Gardner he must also testify against Randle.

Hale said that he was never asked to be a witness at Gardner's hearing.

Gardner, who had been acquitted last year of charges of participating in a supposed burglary ring, was suspended for five days as a result of the hearing.

Keys said that because Hale refused to testify against Gardner without also testifying against Randle, Hale was fired.

Oliver Helmer, Hale's weekend supervisor at that time, said Hale's relationship with Randle began to deteriorate after Gardner was suspended.

"The man was up on cloud nine with him and all at once the rug was pulled out from under him," Helmer said.

Keys maintains that Hale's work performance was not the cause of his termination.

In this week's testimony, three of Hale's bosses agreed that they would feel comfortable working with Hale again if he was rehired.

"Mr. Hale has been a really good custodian," Helmer said.

Randle, as a head supervisor, has to write employee evaluations every three months. When Hale saw Randle's last evaluation of him in the spring, he objected to Ed Kline, Randle's superior. Kline set up a meeting with Hale, Randle, Joseph Hunter, chief of custodial services, Helmer, and two other lead custodians that work with Hale.

Kline said he read the evaluation, item by item, and asked if anyone disagreed. He said one or two people objected to the wording of the comments, but no one objected to Hale's grading.

Kline said Hale left the room, and Kline moved to deny Hale his tenure based on this evaluation.

Keys asked Kline if he thought that the lead custodians would be reluctant to disagree with Randle's evaluation.

"From what I know about human nature I would say that they might have felt a bit hesitant to disagree with their boss," Kline said. "But I hope in this situation that wasn't the case."

LOCAL MOTION
NEWS & TIPS FOR SFSU COMMUTERS

Transit's 66 line a success

By James M. Uomini

Golden Gate Transit's new route 66 linking SF State and the Golden Gate Bridge has proven to be very popular, said GGT Marketing Director Bruce Selby.

The service started in June with few riders, but quickly reached about 120 riders a day when classes started in September.

The route is a six-month experiment which will be evaluated in December. "In light of these numbers, I think it will be kept, although there may be some schedule changes. It seems to be very popular," Selby said.

The 66 makes four trips in the morning and evening, running between the bridge and the Daly City BART station.

Buses leave the bridge toll plaza at 7:30, 8:00, 8:30 and 9:00 a.m. and return from SF State at 3:40, 4:10, 4:40 and 5:10 p.m. The trip takes 23 minutes, which is considerably quicker than Muni's 28 line bus service from the bridge, Selby said. The 66 makes fewer stops.

GGT Associate Planner Joy Dahlgren surveyed 73 riders in September to learn about the types of people riding the bus. SF State passengers were the majority by far with 74 percent in the morning and 91 percent in the evening, Dahlgren said.

In general patrons liked the service and wanted to see it expanded, she reported. Selby said the district would consider expansion based on the availability of buses and drivers in December, but he said it was unlikely that service could be added.

The only disappointment so far is that fewer students than expected from City College and the University of California are using the bus.

GGT is considering selling tickets in the Student Union. The district has no plans to issue monthly passes as Muni and AC Transit do.

Students under 21 may ride GGT basic routes to Marin for half price with proper identification. The basic routes, lines 10, 20, 50 and 70, run all day and are less direct than the commute lines that run only at peak hours.

More information on GGT routes can be obtained by calling 332-6600 in San Francisco or 453-2100 in Marin County.

☆ ☆ ☆

The district has been holding hearings this month on the Golden Gate Bridge tolls. A final decision must be made by Nov. 30 or the current split toll, $1 Sunday through Thursday and $2 on Friday and Saturday, will revert to the previous $1.25.

Some commuters who work on Saturdays have written complaining that they are hit by the double toll two days, Selby said. One option being considered is to change the $2 toll to Sunday and Monday.

"The commuters seem to be taking the $2 toll fairly well in stride. We got a few index fingers at first, but traffic seems to be moving smoothly," Selby said.

☆ ☆ ☆

BART patronage has continued to grow. On Oct. 15 BART broke its daily record with 201,555 passengers. The previous record was set only Oct. 9. Both records were set on days the Oakland A's were playing and BART carried more than 20 percent of the crowds.

BART ridership has grown 8 percent to 10 percent faster than projected for October. Average daily ridership is now about 180,000. BART expects to be carrying between 230,000 and 250,000 passengers a day in four or five years, said Sy Mouber, manager of public information.

To help meet the demand BART hopes to add new cars to the system.

Train

Continued from page 1.

"I'm here because I love to ride trains," said Harvard Morehead of Palo Alto. "It is our only civilized mode of transportation.

"Besides, have you ever seen the Sierras from anything other than the highway or 30,000 feet? In a car you've got a concrete divider on your left and billboards on your right. From a plane it's just green and brown splotches below you. But the train goes right through them, away from the highway, in the middle of nowhere. With nothing between you and the wilderness it's beautiful, like flying at 10 feet through a glass tube."

Whether or not this new train service will, as Gianturco put it, herald "a renaissance of the passenger train" remains to be seen. Also, there is yet little indication that the new line will carry the 160,000 passengers Amtrak says it expects in the first year.

However, night service and competitive pricing may just make trains a desirable option for the traveler who is tired of the hassles of airports or the endless string of white dashes on the highway.

This story was made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.

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ART FROM THE DIASPORA. THRU NOVEMBER 3
This show spotlights Haitian painting and sculpture by some of the island's finest developing artists as well as the old masters. It's a reflection of Haitian life in all its color and mystery. Don't miss this chance to see Third World art at its finest.

VERITY DIERUF/PAINTINGS ON PAPER. THRU NOVEMBER 10
After viewing the ancient glyphs of Yucatan, Dieruf was impressed enough to attempt a translation of their power and presence. The results have been displayed on the Basement Lounge walls and can be viewed during regular Student Union hours.

ADDED DISTRACTIONS
The **Music Listening Room** on the Terrace Level, can let the music go to your head with eight channels of stereo music played through free headphones. Get em on!
Yes Margaret, there is such a thing as peaceful, legal and cheap fun, and you can find it in the **Games Room** in the Sub-basement Level, Mon. thru Fri. from 9am to 7pm. Billiards and Backgammon tournaments are coming soon so keep an eye out for dates and times.

WANTED:
The Student Union Governing Board is seeking individuals who are interested in working with their food service committee in establishing guidelines for food service in the Student Union. Contact Angela Gleason at ext. 2093 or stop by B-120

College Bowl Tryouts Begin November 6
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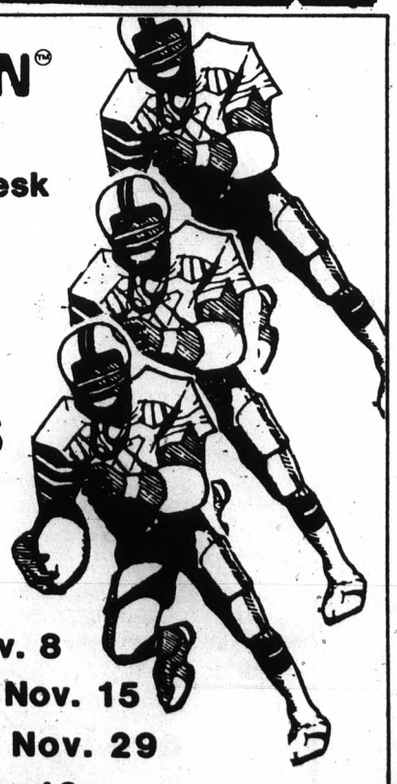


Atlanta Falcons Nov. 8
Cleveland Browns Nov. 15
New York Giants Nov. 29
Houston Oilers Dec. 13

Business

By Charlotte Clark

Business is booming — at least for the SF State School of Business.

In five years the numbers of students and faculty have doubled; 25 sections of Accounting 100 were offered this semester alone.

More telling than statistics are comments from businessmen, students and faculty that indicate the program's quality has also improved.

"It's like you had a couple of superstars before but the bench was not strong," said John Cosby, director of recruitment at Arthur Young & Company, one of the "Big Eight" accounting firms in San Francisco. "Now the bench is much stronger."

Presently all of the "Big Eight" accounting firms like Arthur Young & Company, Arthur Andersen & Company, Coopers & Lybrand, recruit at SF State, said Donald Casella, acting director of the Career Center.

Casella credits the "Big Eight's" interest to the outreach work done by the Accounting and Finance Department.

Accounting firms are not the only big companies who hire SF State graduates.

Diana Vavrek was one of four master's degree recipients nationwide to land a top job with Standard Oil of California. Dressed in work clothes, looking more like a pump jockey than a rising young executive in the market management development program, Vavrek credits much of her success to the personal attention, guidance and practical education she received at SF State. Vavrek has her undergraduate degree in art history from UCLA.

Graduate student Becky Reed, 29, has her undergraduate degree in theatre arts and said that many of the graduate students were liberal arts students in the 1970s who needed more education to get a job.

Casella sees a definite trend in students returning to Wall Street.

"The 60s and early 70s was the generation that was really interested in social concerns. Many sociologists say it's because they came from wealthy families and didn't have to worry about the practical things. They had the luxury to get into social issues," said Casella.

He points to the tightening economy, the increase in the average age of students — at SF State it's now 28 years compared to 23 in the 1960s — and the breakdown of business stereotypes like the "plodder" or "profit monger" as part of the reason for the increase.

"It's taken 10 years to change students' views of business as an evil force that destroys society and the environment," said Klaus Schmidt, outspoken chairman of the Management and Marketing Department.

Schmidt retired from business at age 40 to teach and has seen his attitude toward SF State change from almost embarrassment to pride.

He credits the change to increased quality in instructors and students and said the improvement is due to good teamwork, and a "hellishly good dean."

The dean is Arthur F. Cunningham, who refers to himself as "basically a businessman." His career included a stint as president of Leslie Foods, and vice-president of Leslie Salt Company, and uses sound business methods to promote SF State's students.

Like Avis, No. 2 in car rentals, State has to try a little harder to break the bias of large companies toward graduates from Stanford, Harvard and the University of California at Berkeley.

The School of Business offers a bachelor of science in business administration with 13 areas of concentration, starting with accounting and ending with transportation management. All majors must complete a minimum of 63 business units with six of these units in economics.

Breaking Away

FROM CLASSROOMS TO CAREERS

While the tremendous growth in the size and reputation of the school has been a source of encouragement and elation, it has also been a source of frustration.

"We've outgrown this building," said Julien Wade, chairman of the Accounting and Finance Department, whose office is in the Business and Social Sciences Building.

"We're bearing the brunt, probably more than any other part of the university, of the resource squeeze," he added.

Derek Williamson, graduate student and manager of the School of Business Computer Time Share Facility said 50 business class sections use the 15 available computer terminals in the lab and that 30 sections heavily use the lab.

In a survey of Spring 1980 graduates conducted by the Career Center, 57 percent of the 110 business students who responded said their undergraduate classes related directly to their jobs.

Becky Reed said a requirement for speech and writing courses should be added to the program. Reed has corrected student papers and was appalled at the lack of basic writing skills.

Other students said working professionals who doubled as teachers were a mixed blessing.

"They work all day, are tired and missed their dinner just like we have," said a senior real estate student. "It's great that the instructor is an accountant for Arthur Andersen but that doesn't mean he can teach."

While the job prospects for business students are generally good, some problems loom in the future.

In a New York Times interview, Arjay Miller, who has been both president of Ford Motors and dean of Stanford's Graduate School of Business, said that in a little more than 10 years the number of people with a master's in business jumped from 6,000 to 45,000.

Finding a job in San Francisco, as a graduate or undergraduate, is going to be tough. Judy Tisdale, who was on campus recruiting for Levi Strauss & Company, said that students have to be open-minded and consider moving to a less attractive place to find a job.

Psychology

By Kerry Hamill

Daryl Iannone thinks psychology classes can give a student an upper hand in dealing with life's conflicts.

Iannone, a foreman at a health food distribution company, is a psychology major at SF State. He has been taking night courses in the Psychology Department for five years. He believes the courses have helped him considerably in his job.

"I get a lot more respect from management because they realize I have some background in psychology. These courses help me in working with people that I supervise. They come to me and talk about their personal problems. Maybe their wife has a drinking problem or their son has a drug problem," he said.

Studying psychology has given him more insight, said Iannone.

"For instance, I know now that it's easier to build a fence around a park than to constantly scream at young children to stay out of the street, and that a person feels more aggressive in a pink room than in a white room."

However, an undergraduate degree in psychology does not train a student for any specific job in the working world, according to professors from the SF State Psychology Department.

Psychology students are exposed to various philosophies of human behavior and therapeutic techniques to help disturbed patients solve their problems. But the student graduating with a bachelor's degree in psychology is not equipped to become licensed by the state or to open his or her own practice.

Serious students of psychology must pursue a master's or doctorate degree to receive the specialized training necessary to become licensed psychologists.

As undergraduates, psychology students are required to take 30 units of psychology courses. The department encourages students to explore other areas, such as art, literature or history to complete their education requirements.

The 45 to 50 psychology professors at SF State bring with them a diverse mixture of backgrounds. Professor Ted Kroeber, a clinical psychology professor since 1958, has done Peace Corp training and worked in various health agencies throughout San Francisco and Santa Cruz.

Many instructors at SF State practice psychological therapy in the school's Student Health Service. They help students who are unable to cope with their own pressures and anxieties. The professors also refer students to city counseling centers that can best help them cope with their problems.

The theory of psychology as education falls into three categories: the study of human and animal behavior; the study of the scientific methods used to study behavior; and the application of psychological knowledge to promote general welfare.

Professions available to psychology graduates with master's and doctorate degrees range from counseling in mental hospitals, university teaching or research to consulting in corporations and industries.

Rosemary Bowler, who is in charge of field work placement at SF State, has been placing students in jobs at more than 120 mental health agencies. The students earn credit while working in child abuse centers, youth service agencies and psychiatric hospitals.

"Every once in a while we have a complaint about a student from one of the placement agencies," she said. "But the complaints are generally personality conflicts, never situations where the student has improper training or background. The agencies must be happy with my students, because year after year they ask us back."

Bowler said 33 percent of the students who do field work get offered jobs when they graduate.

"The performance of SF State students is generally good," said Donita Sorensen of the Langley Porter Institute. "They work within the in-patient treatment center for disturbed children. The school training provides the theories of treatment and our program provides the practical application."

Kay Ksanda works with SF State psychology students in the Salvation Army Adult treatment facility. She said that she is pleased with the performance of the students and has seen a change in the attitude among psychology students in the last five years.

"They value work as a way of learning, they aren't naive and interested in changing the world like they used to be. They counsel alcoholics and many patients that were recently released from prison."

The majority of the field work placement is given to upper division students.

"Psychology students are very attractive candidates for management and buyer trainee jobs at places like the Bank of America, Wells Fargo and Crocker Bank," said Dorothy Meyer of the campus Career Planning and Placement Office.

"I don't have specific statistics on exactly how many psychology graduates land these jobs, but once a year the banks come recruiting as well as Bechtel, Lockheed and Hewlett Packard."

Why are you spending hours of your life here at SF State? Stalking its crowded halls for sheer intellectual delight? Trying to collect skills for a carefully executed attack on the job market further down the line? How good is your department at preparing you to meet these goals?

In a third and final part of its series designed to answer some of these questions for you, Phoenix will look at two more departments — Theatre Arts and Chemistry — next week.

Professor seeks sign from above

By Rick Narcisso

Adjunct Professor Charles Seeger is the kind of person who thinks of a glass of water as being half full rather than half empty.

But then, it takes an optimist to do what he does — looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack of outer space.

When Seeger is not teaching astronomy here at SF State, he works full-time at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, coordinating the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence Project.

The project involves developing and using equipment to scan deep space in order to find a radio signal of any type.

"You can only do so much with the variables of an electromagnetic wave, but if 'they' are trying to get our attention, we can hear it," Seeger said.

"At the same time," he added, "Our present TV equipment can be received one light year away. With a large enough antenna, someone out there could be watching 'Leave it to Beaver'."

Seeger, 69, estimates that it will take five years to scan 700 stars within a limited ban of radio frequencies. In addition he and his staff are proposing a "Sky Survey" which is an overall scan to search the universe for a stronger "attention getting" signal.

However, congressional budget allocation for the project, let alone new NASA projects, seems unlikely at this time.

Seeger said this is attributable to the Reagan administration's budget ax and Senator William Proxmire, D-Wis., who twice gave the search project the "Golden Fleece Award," a "prize" Proxmire bestows on projects he believes are a waste of government funds.

"We can't look at the whole sky until we get the money to do it. If the project survives the Proxmire animosity we will go on," he stated.

"NASA isn't about to just drop the soldering iron and run. We have the better part of a million dollars invested in the engineering research building, and it is too damn valuable to drop at once. But however unfortunate it is, Congress has the right to say don't do something."

Nevertheless, Seeger remains confident that he will be allowed to continue his work on the search project.

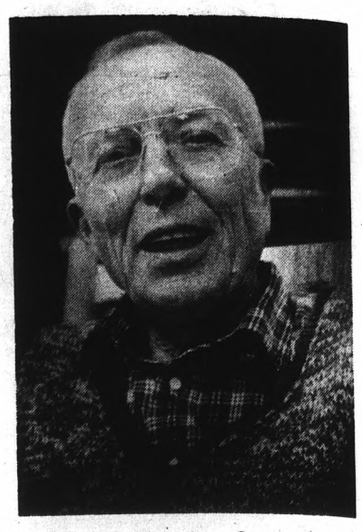
"First of all, the idea of looking for extraterrestrials is so popular that it will continue to be done outside of NASA all over the world. And I personally will do my best on the outside to encourage it," he said.

"Well over half the country believes there is something out there, but no matter what your hunch is we have to explore. It is basic to our nature.

"The basic thing is this: We have a lot of evidence here that life evolved because of basic rules of physics in the universe. It happened once, so it is then likely to occur again. But how often, we don't know. That is why it requires further exploration," said Seeger.

And what would happen if he was to find his needle in a haystack?

"It would depend on what I found. If the wave had information on it, then we would have to figure it out — like reading Chinese without any knowledge of the figures. On the other hand, if it was meant to be heard by an unknown such as ourselves, it might serve as a Rosetta stone."



Professor Charles Seeger surviving the Proxmire animosity.

Phoenix on Viacom TV

Phoenix contributes stories to an electronic newspaper produced by the SF State Journalism Department in cooperation with the Audio Visual/ITV Center. The magazine airs at the beginning of each hour on Viacom Cablevision's channel 35 and on the campus cable system.

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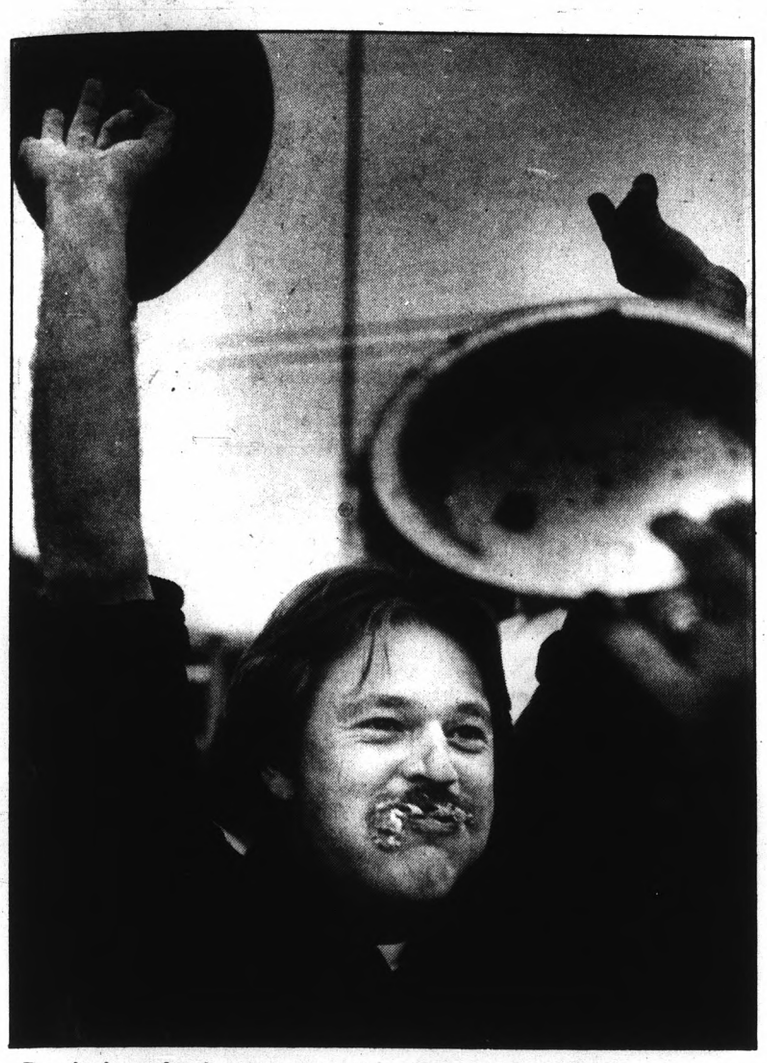
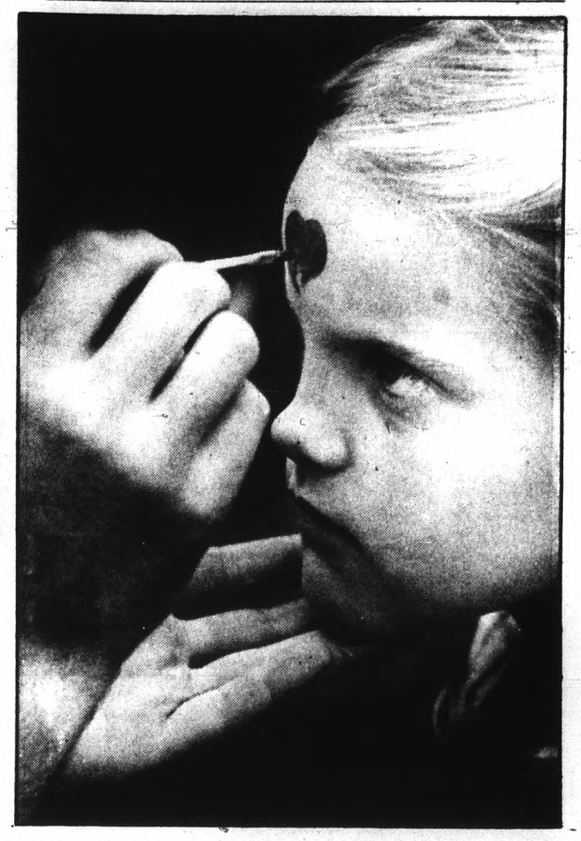


Randy Langford, winner of the pie-eating contest, proclaims victory. A nearly spotless pie tin testifies to his skill.

Big Max, 317-pound pumpkin contest winner, is wrestled into place by Tom Patterson (at left) and Neil Sanborn. At *right*, a heart-headed girl gets her face painted.



Photos by Tom Levy

By Charles Lenatti

Last weekend, visitors to Half Moon Bay traveled to a simpler time when small towns celebrated the harvest and Halloween still belonged to children.

The two-day-long Half Moon Bay Pumpkin Festival, now in its 11th year, attempts to recapture the spirit of old time Mid-Western harvest festivals, according to publicist Terry Pimsleur.

The festival, held on Main Street in Half Moon Bay, featured a parade on Saturday, pumpkin pie eating contests, stage coach rides, a pumpkin carving contest, a haunted house, live entertainment, 23 food booths and 220 arts and crafts booths.

The annual festival is held by the Main Street Committee for Beautification and proceeds go toward improvements on the street.

Eleven years ago, Pimsleur said, the festival could find only one vendor willing to sell food. In 1972, the first year that crowd estimates were taken, only about 5,000 people attended.

This year, there was a waiting list for food booths, and over 2,000 artisans from all over California competed for arts and crafts booths. Police estimated that 250,000 invaded Half Moon Bay for the event.

Dick La Frenze from Sebastapol, owner of "Grape Crafts," said that the Pumpkin Festival was probably the most difficult arts and crafts show to get into in the state.

Carolyn Gunter of Dragon Flower Pottery, who has brought her pottery to the festival from Los Angeles for the past two years, said that she had been trying to get into the show for three years before being accepted, and knew of artisans who have been trying to get a booth for 10 years.

The festival tends to invite the same people back year after year, she said. "Once you're in, you're in for a while," Gunter said, adding that she knew of only five new booths at this year's festival.

In general, the quality of the crafts seem to reflect the festival's organizer's discriminating tastes.

But, while the festival's ambience was old-fashioned, the prices for both food and crafts were definitely 1981.

Pumpkins, the original reason for the festival, were available in many guises, including pumpkin bread and pie, pumpkin ice cream, pumpkin bars and pumpkin crepes. A Pumpkin Festival cookbook provided pumpkin lovers with recipes for pumpkins.

The giant pumpkin, Big Max, and its owner, Francis Collings of Petaluma, were the unofficial stars of the festival.

Although Collings' 317-pound pumpkin lost the Oct. 12 weigh-off to two pumpkins from Windsor, Nova Scotia, that weighed 377 and 322 pounds, Collings' pumpkin still won the national title and a one-way trip to Hawaii where it will be displayed.

Visitors to the festival could have their picture taken with the giant pumpkin for $5.

William Sjokinder and Randy Langford probably had more than their share of pumpkin Saturday in the pumpkin pie eating contest.

Sjokinder, an 8-year-old Cub Scout from Daly City Pack 65, successfully defended his title in the under 12-year-old contest and looks forward to four more years of competition.

Langford, of San Jose, edged out Robert Wilson of San Mateo in the adult contest. Langford said that the Alpha Beta pie tasted "terrible" and that "it was all downhill from the third piece."

Wilson, with a painted face and a T-shirt that said, "the Perfect Nut," said he "tried not to look at what everyone else was doing."

The only serious drawback to the festival was the bumper to bumper traffic that crept out of Half Moon Bay at the end of each day.

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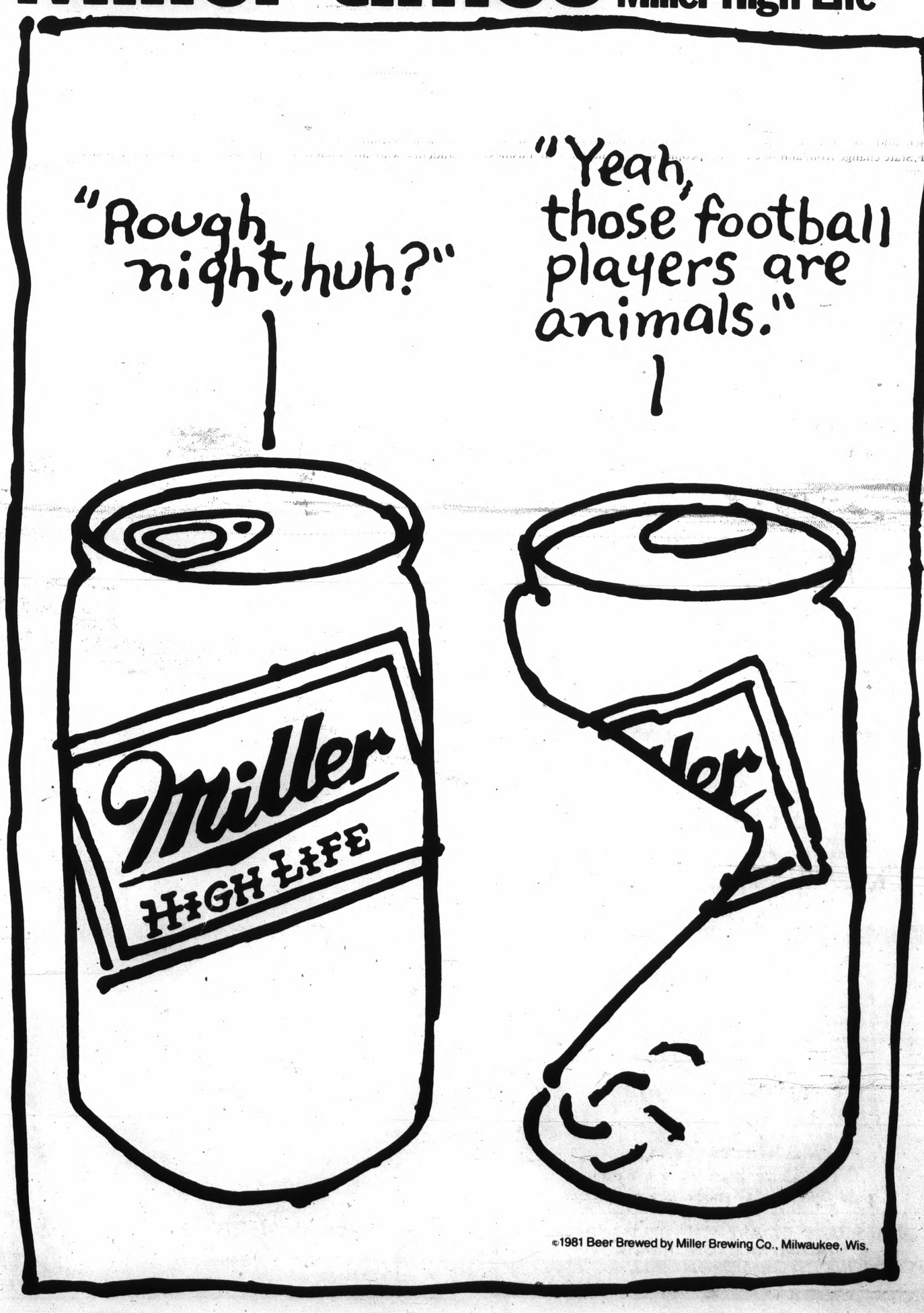

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Arts

Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

Once bitten, never shy: British rock veteran Ian Hunter proves that his "glamorous" looks don't distract from his music.

Just another night for Ian Hunter in San Francisco

By Joseph H. Ackerman

You're never alone at the Old Waldorf, as the tightly packed crowd found out at Monday's sold-out Ian Hunter concert there. With the energy generated by so many people in such a small place, it could have been a highly charged event, the kind of transcendent experience one might expect from a concert by Springsteen or the Stones. Unfortunately, it was just another night.

A 12-year veteran of the rock 'n' roll stage, Hunter proved he knew all the right moves to get the crowd going. It was, however, a perfunctory performance that lacked the spark and fire necessary to make a show worth remembering.

Perhaps the prospect of two more shows on consecutive nights induced him to hold back, or perhaps it was simply fatigue from the previous weeks of touring. Whatever the reason, something was missing.

And a damn shame it was, too, for Hunter has been one of the most exciting, if underrated, pure-bred rockers of the last decade.

As one of the founding members of Mott the Hoople, Hunter first gained widespread recognition with the release and subsequent success of "All the Young Dudes" in 1972. The title track from that album, penned by David Bowie, has since become a radio standard.

The association with Bowie quickly made them the darlings of the glitter rock set, and 1973's "Mott" album — including the classic "All the Way from Memphis" — solidified their position as one of England's hottest hit-makers.

Their success was short-lived, however, for later that year Mick Ralphs, lead guitarist with the band since its inception in 1969, left the group to form Bad Company with Paul Rodgers.

Ariel Bender was brought in as his replacement, but it was just not the same. By 1975, Hunter himself — singer, songwriter and shaper of the band's sound — had left too.

He then released two very fine records, "Ian Hunter" and "All American Alien Boy," but was dumped by Columbia Records when the albums failed to move off the racks fast enough. "Overnight Angels," which followed in 1977, has a good commerical sound to it, probably due to the addition of Queen and Cars producer Roy Thomas Baker. Unfortunately, it was only released in Europe, and still is available only as an import.

A two-year hiatus followed, and in 1979 he resurfaced on Chrysalis Records with "You're Never Alone with a Schizophrenic," a strong collection of tunes that is his best selling effort to date.

On it, he is joined by Mick Ronson — guitarist for David Bowie's Spiders from Mars band — for the first time since 1975, and it is a combination that has proven unbeatable since. Ronson provided many of the hottest licks on last year's "Welcome to the Club" and co-produced Hunter's latest LP, "Short Back and Sides," with Mick Jones of the Clash.

Much of the problem Monday night may in fact have been Ronson. With Hunter's regular keyboard man, Tommy Mandel out sick, Ronson was moved over to the keyboard position. This left lead guitar chores to Robbie Alper, who is good but unexciting, and a far cry from Ronson.

The set, while containing the usual selection of proven crowd pleasers such as "Once Bitten, Twice Shy," "Cleveland Rocks," "Standing In My Light" and "Bastard," held a few surprises. It was nice to hear "Violence" and "Roll Away the Stone," both from Hunter's Mott days. Also, he covered Bob Dylan's "Is your Love In Vain," an interesting choice in light of the

See HUNTER, page 13.

Uncle Chris (Dakin Matthews) entertains the girls in "I Remember Mama."

'Mama' remembered

By Linda Aube

The American Conservatory Theatre's production of Kathryn Forbes' "I Remember Mama" is warm, witty and thoroughly entertaining. This old-fashioned valentine is just as appealing today as 40 years ago when it was first performed.

Forbes' collection of stories about her Norwegian immigrant family, which was revised for the stage by John Van Druten, evokes childhood memories of fresh-baked cookies, new school shoes, the tooth fairy and bonds of family devotion, real or wished for.

Set on San Francisco's Steiner Street in the 1900s, daughter Katrin's journal tells of her desires and struggle to become a writer but mostly it is the story of Mama, her spirit, courage and devotion.

Everything centers around the kitchen table where Mama counts Papa's weekly pay. The children — Katrin, Dagmar, Christine and Nels — are present because, "It is good for children to know about money," Mama says.

There's some money for almost everyone — the landlord, the grocer, for Katrin's shoes, 10 cents for Christine's notebook — all from Mama's magic little box. When Nels wants to go to high school, the box fails.

But if Nels would work at the grocery after school, Mama says, and the girls would babysit, there would be enough money. Then they wouldn't have to go to the bank.

Anything to avoid going to the bank. Nothing, short of disaster, could force Mama to go to the bank.

"That is for emergencies," she says, but the real reason is the bank account doesn't exist. Mama has never even been in a bank but she doesn't want the children to know because, "It's not good for little ones to feel insecure."

Money was always short. But for Mama, value was not always measured in dollars.

Their boarder, a sometimes-employed actor, enriches their evenings with his Shakespearian-like renderings of classics. Mr. Hyde's voice fills their kitchen with the "Tale of Two Cities" and "The Hound of the Baskervilles." When he leaves only his books and best wishes, but no rent, Mama understands they are even. Hyde has traded his talent for her hospitality.

Mama believes in setting her own standards. When Dagmar is hospitalized with no visitors allowed, Mama removes her coat and hat, picks up a bucket and mop and scrubs her way into Dagmar's ward. She also helps Katrin to become a writer. The picture of a famous visiting author appears in the newspaper.

"Such a kind face," Mama says. "The kind that likes to eat." Atop Nob Hill, Mama trades recipes with the author for a critique of Katrin's stories.

All of Forbes' characters are memorable but especially lovable is boisterous, tender-hearted Uncle Chris (Dakin Matthews). He swaggers through the hospital, sipping spirits, singing:

"Ten thousand Swedes came through the weeds at the battle of Copenhagen. Ten thousand Swedes came through the weeks in search of one Norwegian."

See MAMA, page 13

Halloween: Trick or treat, give me something good to eat

Friday, Oct. 30

Margo St. James' Hookers Ball and Masquerade Party: Lost Innocence, No Sisters, Flamin' Groovies and Contractions perform, 6 p.m. on at The Stone, 412 Broadway. Tickets $25.

Saturday, Oct. 31

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A cinematic triumph

The return of 'Napoleon'

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

If enthusiam is a measure of success, then the revival of Abel Gance's 1927 masterwork, "Napoleon," is an unprecedented triumph.

Without much character development or explanation, Gance presents Napoleon as a military-minded, brooding everyman.

Vladimir Roudenko, who portrays Napoleon as a young boy, sets the pace for the movie early on by planting himself squarely at the vanguard of a snowball fight, and leads his group of 20 to a victory over a group of 60. The young Napoleon is hit by a snowball which has a rock in it. A chef from the school he is attending, shouts a warning to Napoleon who jumps over the icy barricade his team has built and punches the culprit.

He takes on, in this scene, the entire force of the enemy, and while fighting for fairness, wins.

The scene is powerful and is evoked many times in the more than four-hour film on which Francis Ford Coppola, and others, have spent much time and money to restore to its original greatness.

"Napoleon" was released to critical acclaim in 1927. Its popularity was short-lived. This was the same year that a film called "The Jazz Singer" was first shown.

Although "The Jazz Singer" is a classic in its own right, it is not the film that "Napoleon" is. Gance invented many features for "Napoleon" which were fresh in 1927 — many which have never been equalled.

The reason "Napoleon" is a neglected masterpiece is that it came only months before sound was added to film. Even though it is presented on a series of three connected screens and resembles cinerama (which it precedes by over 30 years), the absence of sound is clearly the only feature lacking in this otherwise expository film on how to make a film the best way.

For modern movie-goers, a steady camera is no big thing. But in the era of "Napoleon," Gance was being foolhardy to take the camera out of the studio at all. There are scenes in this movie of crowds that simulate the motion of waves, paralleling the scene in which Napoleon, surrounded by waves, is trying to escape the enemy in a small boat.

Napoleon casts a mournful stare at the enemy.

Gance mounted a camera onto a pendulum and photographed the crowd scene in the Convention (a sort of Congress) of the French Revolution. He uses his extra screens to show the motion of the waves around the hero, as a reflection of the revolutionary conventioneers. It succeeds.

It is at these moments, when the action on the screen succeeds best, that another dimension of the presentation means most — the music, composed for this production by Carmine Coppola (and played at the War Memorial Opera House on Sunday by the 60-strong San Francisco Opera Orchestra).

Coppola's music is sentimental, and when it hits its mark the results are awe-inspiring. In the middle section of the film, Danton (a leader of the revolution) has spoken, and at the end of his speech about the "Rights of Man," he begins to teach the crowd the words to a song.

Flashed on the middle screen are the beginning words, "Allons enfants de la patrie . . . ." It is just at this moment that the music begins to play with the melody of the current French anthem.

Gance does not lighten up. He used double exposures to show the crowds looking at the written words, trying to sing them. Danton, teaching liberty — the lump rises in the throat — is the cajoling father that the fatherland lacks. The music grows to full fervor.

The acting (mind you there are no words) is evocative and never stilted. Albert Dieudonne as the mature Napoleon Bonaparte; Mme. Gina Manes as his love/wife Josephine De Beauharnais; and Alexandre Koubitzky as Danton, carry much of the load. But the direction of all the masses is superb too.

"Napoleon" is a lot to absorb, and happily there is depth to its length. But commendations are due to all those involved in its makings, and its return to our presence.

"Napoleon" will be shown at the Oakland Paramount Theatre, on Dec. 3-6. Carmine Coppola will lead the Oakland Symphony Orchestra in his score for the film.

Rankin shows his colors

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Kenny Rankin, 41-year-old balladeer and songwriter, faced his two sold-out audiences with a severe smile, and while playing two sets at the Barbary Coast, proved that talent goes a long way.

The audiences greeting Rankin were warm and, at the end, satisfied as Rankin played his last encore, "Through the Eye of an Eagle (Take Me Home)."

At the 1 p.m. show yesterday, Rankin performed about 15 songs, many from his recording career such as "When Sunny Gets Blue," "Haven't We Met?" and his classic cover of the Beatle tune, "Penny Lane."

Humming and playing his guitar, Rankin gave a rare glimpse into the survivors of the '60s. Unlike most of his peers in music during that period, Rankin cannot be considered hard rock. His music is not the kind to accompany smoking grass or dropping acid.

A warm embrace, or a kiss in front of a fireplace is the environment that Rankin's music evokes. He dedicated one song, "Could That Alone Be Love?" to his fans' lovers. Each song was met with equal attentiveness by the rapt audience.

Although the mood never varied much in either of the shows, Rankin's crowd anticipated each song and relished every phrase. And Rankin is an astonishing "phraser."

His scatting is on par with that usually associated with full-fledged jazz performers; George Benson's style of scatting is very similar, as in the style of Carmen McRae. But Rankin said, "I'm hanging out with Airto Moreira and Flora Purim."

Then, to keep himself from being labeled, he started into the country classic, "House of Gold," by the late Hank Williams Sr.

The style of Rankin emerges slowly. He leans against his microphones, kids the audience, talks about his 19-year-old child ("Thank you for helping me put my kid through school.").

But only for a few moments does the semi-macho singer's guard come down. Then, he is off again singing a Stevie Wonder tune, "Creepin'."

Phoenix photo/Jan Gauthier

Kenny Rankin, laying back to play some piano at yesterday's concert.

The show almost fails because of this unevenness. The laid-back style, so prevalent in the San Fernando Valley that Rankin now calls home, does not suit his material.

Rankin was so mellow that much of his inventive singing and improvisation passed right by many in the audience. He kidded about this fact onstage when he went to the piano to play, "When You Leave, Please Tiptoe Down the Backstairs of My Life." He leaned into the mike and snored.

Yes, it is style. It is also acerbic. It condescends to the audience and cheapens its good will.

In the second show, while Rankin was singing the Beatle song, "Blackbird," he soloed on the guitar in a magnificent display of virtuosity. It was never apparent in Rankin's performance that he never studied.

"Music is something I was given. There is me, and I look out for number one and all that, but music just allows me to pay the bills, to not have to punch in on a time clock."

This attitude came through. Sure, Rankin is gifted, talented and gave the audience what they wanted. But without any joy to his performance, one wonders why he bothers.

Rankin's talent shines despite the reserved air, and even though he said, "I regret having recorded 'On and On,'" it was his only song to approach being a hit.

Given his listless stage manner, and the lack of any luster, maybe it would be better if Rankin sings the song the next time out, or screams it, if it will brighten up the gloom he exuded here.

Mama—

Continued from page 12

The cast's rapport is evident partly because it is a real family affair. Anne Lawder, who is Mama, is married to director Allen Fletcher and their real life daughter, Julia Fletcher, plays Katrin.

The ingenious staging, furnishing and 1900s-style costumes plus marvelous characterizations, add up to a perfect evening of theater. See it at the Geary through January. For information, phone 673-6440.

Hunter—

Continued from page 12.

numerous times his voice and lyrics have been compared to Dylan's.

It was, after all, a decent but uninspiring show. Probably an off night, in fact, for Hunter is indeed one of the great, unsung heroes of rock 'n' roll. He has proven, on record at least, that he can keep up with the best of them. And as for rock 'n' roll, he embodies the spirit of the beast more than most.

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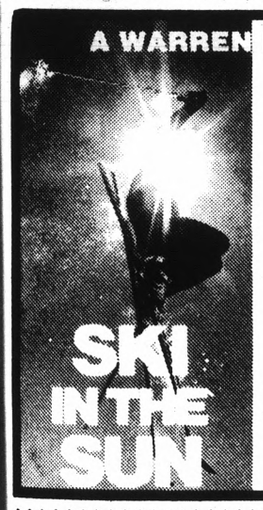

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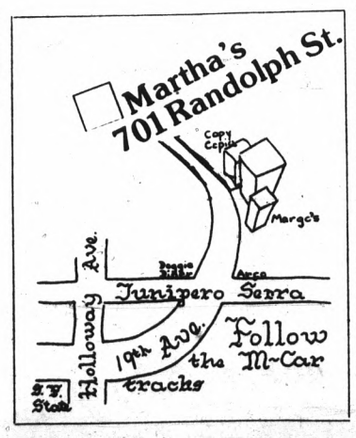

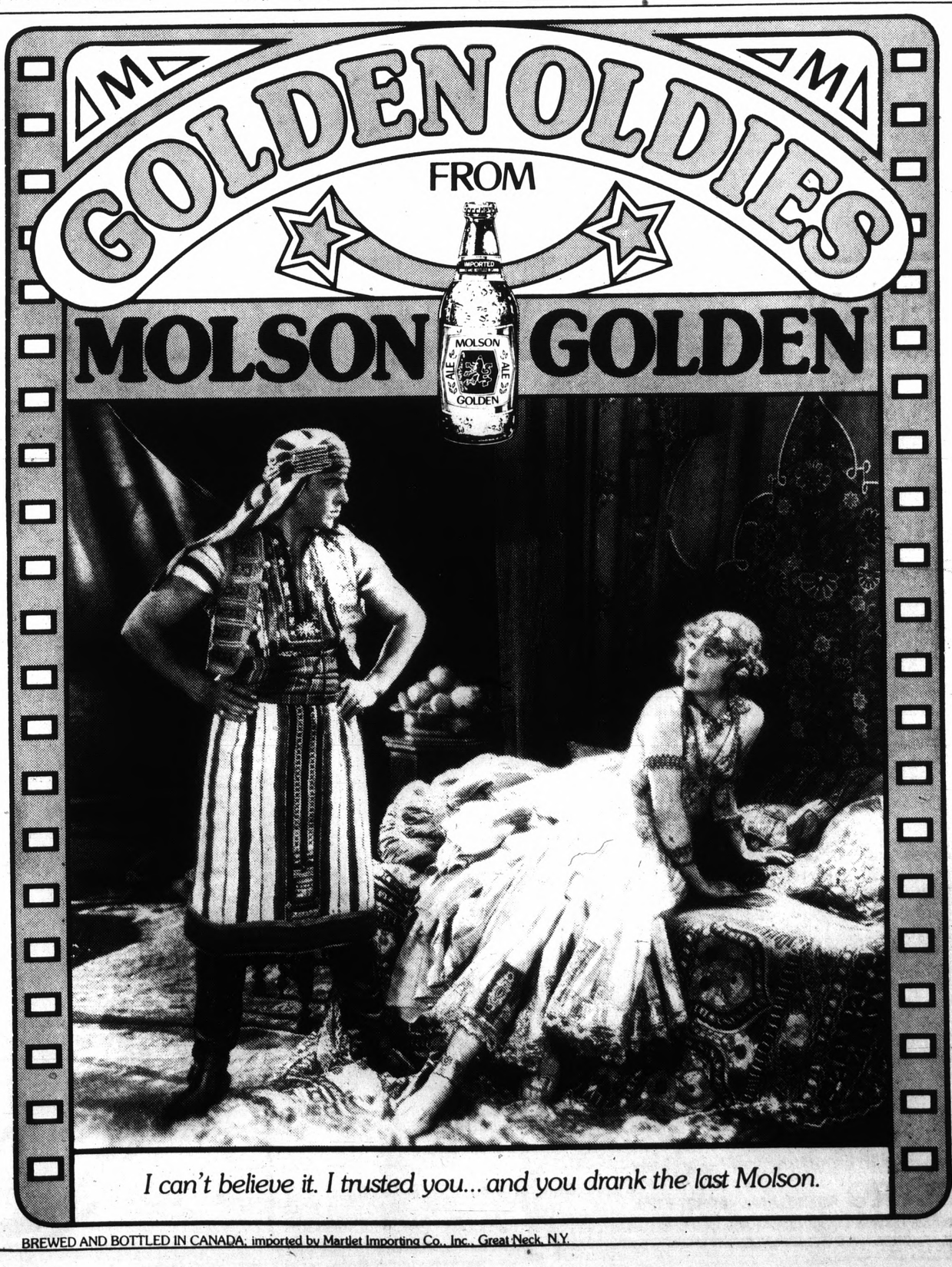

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Sports

St. Mary's invades Cox Stadium

The Gator football team faces its toughest test of the season Saturday when the St. Mary's Gaels invade Cox Stadium.

Last year SF State beat St. Mary's 30-23. The Gator victory came on the heels of a big Gael loss to the Santa Clara Broncos. Well, St. Mary's lost to Santa Clara again last week, but don't necessarily expect the same results. St. Mary's has a good football team.

The Gaels are 5-2 and they lost in the last minute as Bronco's Dave Ramona picked off a St. Mary's pass in the end zone. The Gaels have a consistent offense and a mean defense which has not allowed an opponent to gain 100 yards rushing this season.

The Gators are reeling from a 6-3 loss to UC Davis last week. New quarterback Tom Orloff performed well, as the running game produced over 200 yards against Davis for the first time in years.

The big beef among the coaches and players was the horrible officiating that stifled SF State's chances.

Coach Vic Rowen is always a gentleman when his team loses. He rarely blames the officials, but this time he fumed about the game.

"They blew four calls. They missed two crucial spots on fourth downs that cost us points. They missed an obvious Davis fumble on its own ten, and they blew an interference call," Rowen said.

Like last week's heartbreaking loss to Humboldt, this one was decided in the last seconds. A 26-yard field goal with two seconds on the clock won it for Davis. Gators' Michael Spiers had just three minutes before he kicked a 23-yard field goal to tie the game.

With Russ Jensen gone, the Gators went to a running offense with freshman Tom Orloff at the helm. Rowen was pleased.

"We ran at will," he said. "Tom played very well. He handled the ball well. We have not rushed for 200 yards against Davis in many years."

Holding Davis to six points is a major accomplishment for a team with a young defense. Quarterback Ken O'Brien is a skilled, cool quarterback who dodged the Gator blitz several times in crucial situations.

Back to the officiating. On a fourth down play, Steve Campbell rolled around the end and appeared to have the first down easily. In fact, the Davis players were openly dejected. Then the officials marked the ball where they thought Campbell's knee had touched, and what was thought to be SF State's first down turned out to be a Davis first down.

On Davis' final drive for the game-winning field goal, the Gators' Kyle Richardson was called for an interference that was almost non-existent. And on the fumble, the referees simply did not see it. So they covered up by saying they had blown the whistle.

The Gators are facing a rough four-game swing. After St. Mary's, come Santa Clara, Chico State and Hayward State. Hayward is undefeated in the conference and looks like the team to beat at this point.

The game will be broadcast Saturday on KSFS 100.7 cable FM in San Francisco, 880 AM in the dorms. Air times is 12:45 p.m.

Phoenix photo/Richard Brucker

Phoenix photo/Dominique Nicolas

Gator poloists in action against Hayward State.

Gator Sports Calendar

Soccer

It was the miracle of the swampy field as Steve Sellers rammed home a game-tying goal with five seconds left to give the Gators a 2-2 tie with the UC Davis Aggies on Tuesday. Pete Mangini had made it a 1-1 tie with 30 minutes left. When Davis scored with only five minutes left, it looked bad but Sellers came through with his first goal of the season.

On Saturday, Hayward State repeated an earlier 1-0 victory on Maloney Field. The Gators are now 1-5-3 in Far Western Conference play and 4-8-3 overall.

Volleyball

Chico State made it 15 straight losses for the volleyballers on Tuesday in Chico. The score was 15-7, 15-4, 15-10. Teri Barrett and Corrine Kerazides each had seven kills while Carrie Wert had seven saves. They travel to UC Davis on Friday for a 7:00 p.m. game

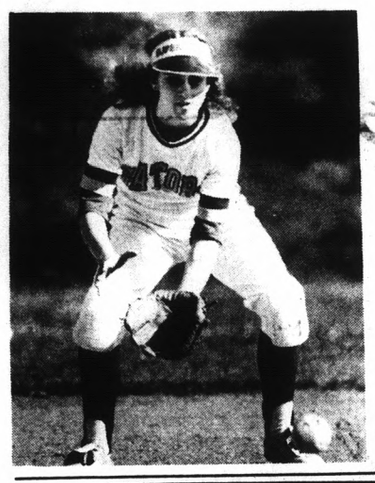
Water Polo

After absorbing an 18-8 pounding by Hayward State last Friday the Gators travel to Stockton to face UOP this Friday and then play the alumni game the next day here at 11:00 a.m.

Wert breathes intensity

By Steve Tady

When you're the team captain of an 0-15 volleyball team, it would be very easy to lose the desire to keep going. Not Carrie Wert, she loves it.



"I have really enjoyed it a lot. I love the challenge. When things go bad, you find out what kind of person you are," said Wert.

Wert is a very special kind of person.She dives, rolls and falls over benches on the volleyball court. The word is intense.

"Without a doubt, Carrie is the most intense player on the team," said volleyball coach Kathy Argo. Wert added, "I shut out everything. If the ball falls in my area, I take it personally."

It sounds as though Wert would growl if you met her on campus. In fact, she is almost impossible to interview because most of the people walking around the P.E. department will stop and talk to her. Living in the dorms, she must know 500 people on campus.

Wert has always played sports. She led the Gator softball team to the Softball World Series last spring, hitting .300 and playing solid shortstop.

After her dad built her a basketball hoop, it was all over. She blitzed through Marina High School in San Leandro as the best female athlete in the school, starring in volleyball, basketball and softball. She was heavily recruited, but chose SF State because of the quality coaching staff.

Cartilage damage to her right knee in the fall of 1979 slowed her down. She also fractured her wrist while playing volleyball. She says she is now about 75 percent.

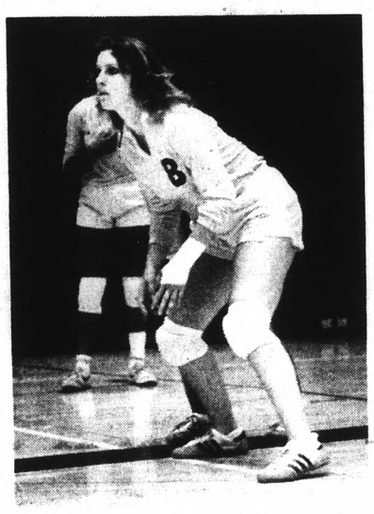
She wanted to play all three sports when she came here, but basketball overlapped into softball.

Softball is her favorite sport, though, largely because of coach Dianne Kalliam.

"She is the best coach I have ever had. She is so aggressive. Around her, you do the best and nothing else," Wert said.

One play in Tuesday's match against Chico State best epitomizes Carrie Wert. Exposing a nasty bruise on her shin, she described a play in which she dove after the ball into the stands and hit the first row of seats with her leg.

Concerning the round of applause the fans gave her, she said, "They were great. But I was really mad because I didn't make the play. I didn't care about hitting the bench."



Wert is very interested in coaching and teaching, but her main goal is to become a professional softball player. It might be unrealistic, but Wert looks at it this way. "If it looks tough, all the better. I have a total killer instinct."

Battling Palu leads the defense

By Jules Crittenden

It's been a tough year for Gator soccer, but with Mike Palu on the field, the losing streak has yet to breed a losing attitude on the team.

In a typical scenario, the Gators are down by two goals, and fullback Palu is playing twice as aggressively as usual, urging his teammates on and playing good hard soccer. Sometimes too hard.

"He just doesn't like to get beaten," said Danny Reynolds, a four-year Gator veteran who spoke of the morale-building effect Palu's fighting spirit has on the team. "Palu will kick, bite, scratch and climb over a player. He'll let the ball get by him, but he'll never let the man get by him."

Since the departure last year of David Waterman, who Palu worked with for three years as the defensive core of the team, Palu has come into a more prominent role on the field. It is a role that has caused him to tone himself down and, he says, "think the game through," a role, another teammate testifies, that he is well-suited to.

"He analyzes what he is up against," said Norman Shikuzawa. "He won't commit himself right away."

According to coach Jack Hyde, Palu plays a strong defense and maintains a leadership role on the team. Of his aggressiveness in the game, however, Hyde said he has some reservations.

"It detracts from his playing," Hyde said. "If he does it in the beginning, that's fine. It sets an example for the other players. But he mustn't get carried away."

Palu explained "getting carried away": "Competition brings out the worst in some people." Palu, who is tall and lean with a frank, boisterous nature that bespeaks his maternal Irish ties, said that he tries to keep it from getting personal. But when it does, he said he can turn the "personal competitive edge" to his advantage.

"You play a real psychological game with some players," he said. "The first time they touch the ball, you come in and let them know you're there with a little contact. The next time they go to touch the ball, they're going to be looking over their shoulder.

"If he beats me once, I don't want him to beat me again," Palu said. "I'll make sure of that, even if I have to kick, bit and scratch."

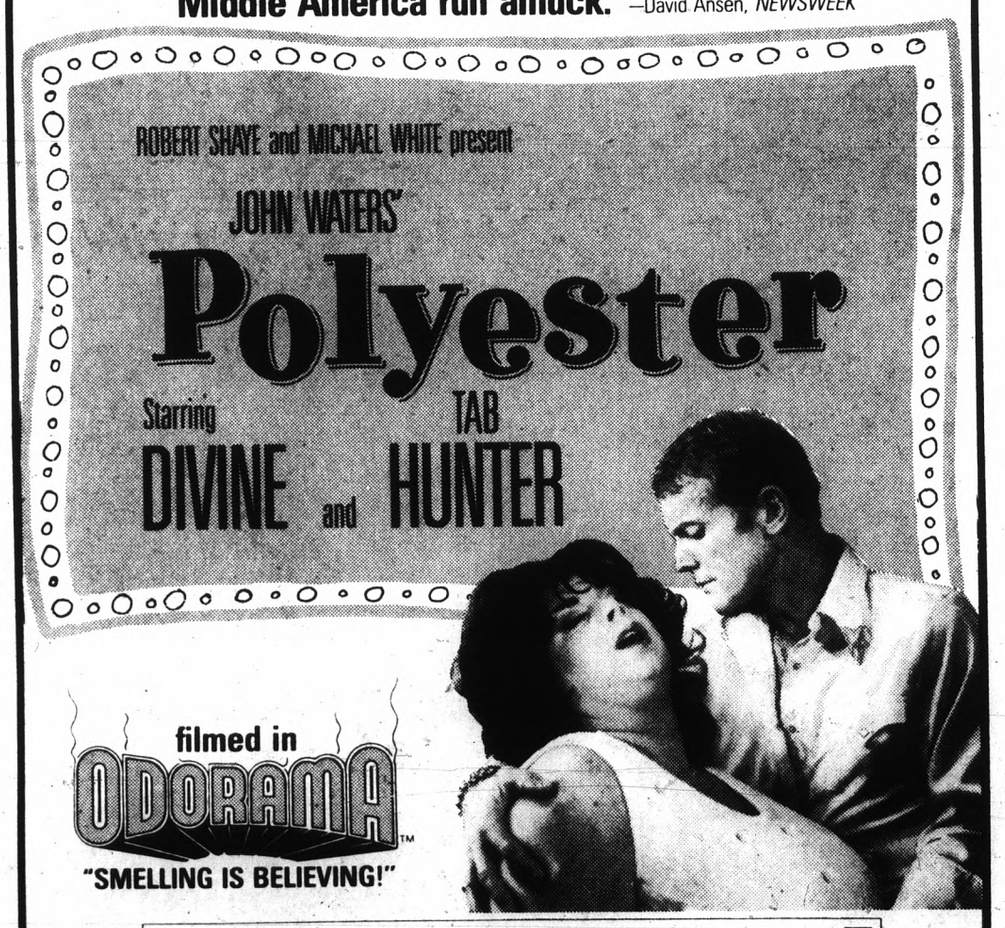
The kicking, biting and scratching part of the general craziness, Palu said, originally made up for a lack of experience. But it has brought him accusations of dirty play.

"I like to play hard," he said. "Sometimes, when you play hard and miss, it looks dirty."

To the Gator team, Palu is more than a touch player with a strong defense, however.

"Most of the players look up to him as being one of the most experienced players," Reynolds said. He noted that Palu takes the time to lend that experience to his teammates, with advice and criticism no one resents.

"Hilarious! POLYESTER is a salacious soap opera... Middle America run amuck." —David Ansen, NEWSWEEK



EDITH MASSEY DAVID SAMSON MARY GARLINGTON KEN KING MINK STOLE JONI RUTH WHITE and STIV BATORS as Bo Bo Executive Producer ROBERT SHAYE R
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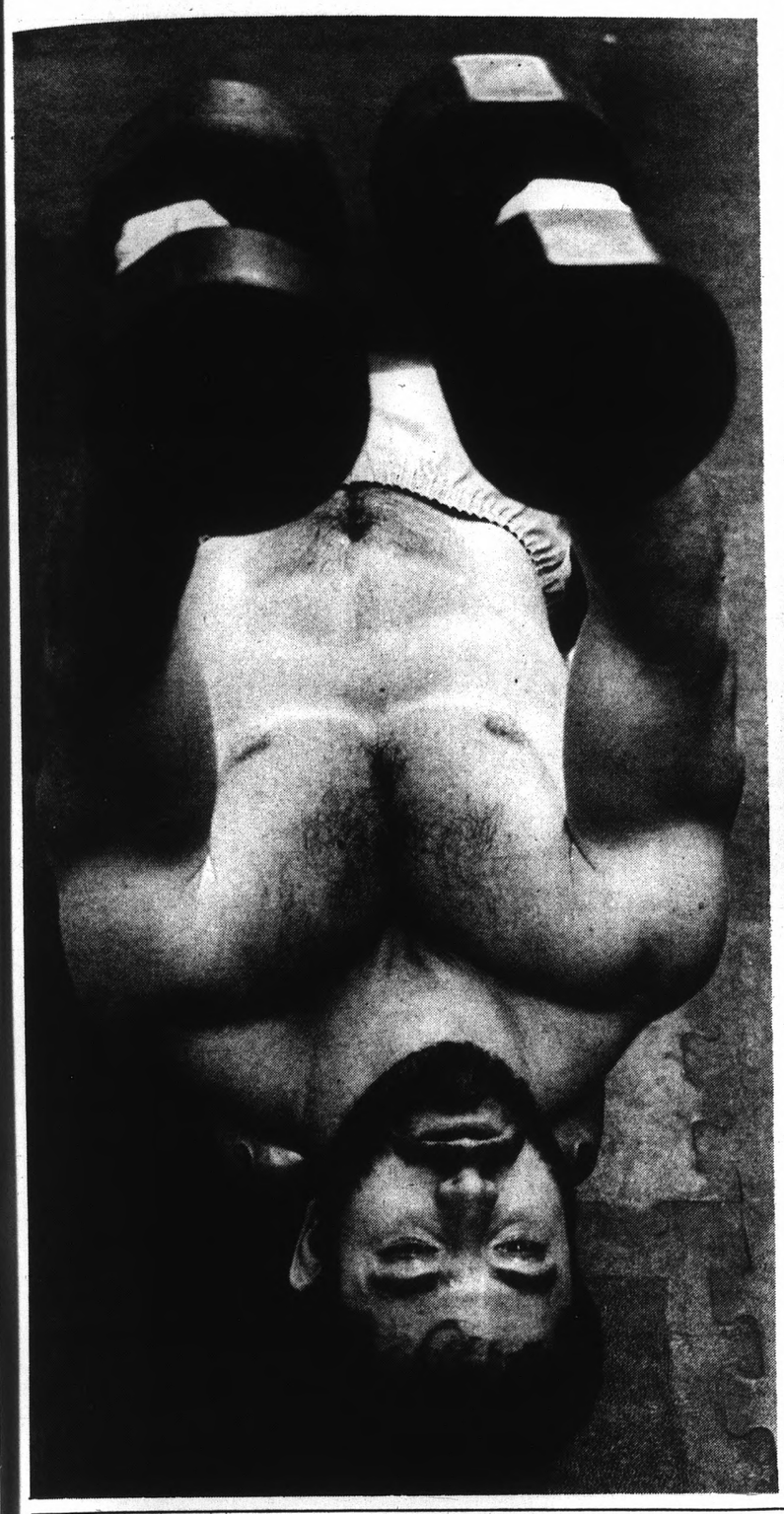
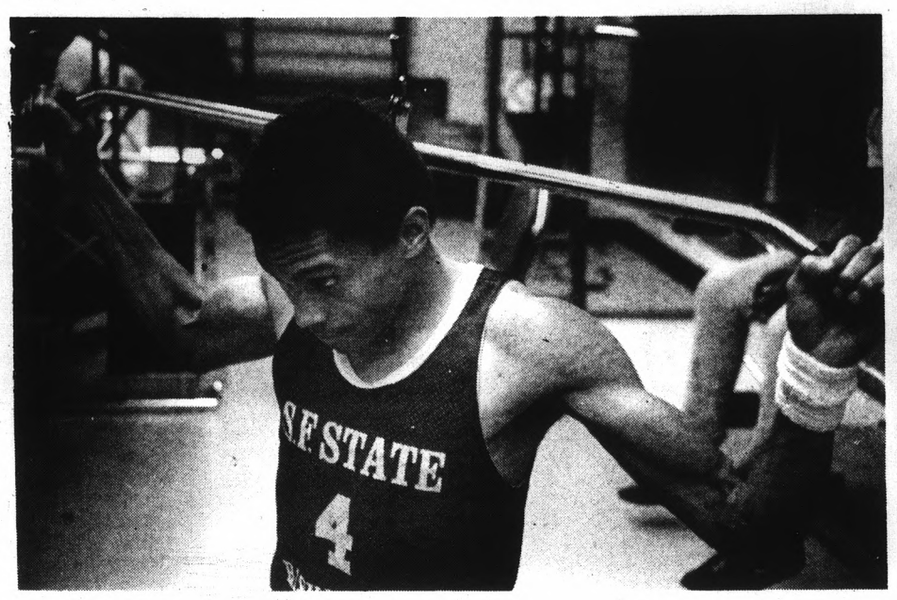
Pumping & grunting

Students and faculty are keeping in shape and gaining strength in GYM 212

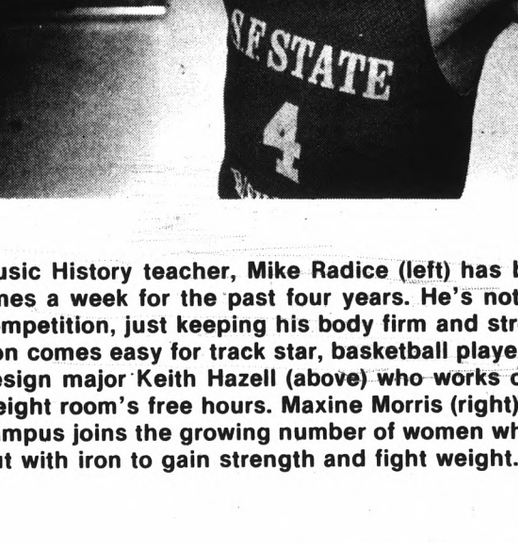




Music History teacher, Mike Radice (left) has been at it five times a week for the past four years. He's not interested in competition, just keeping his body firm and strong. Pumping iron comes easy for track star, basketball player, and graphic design major Keith Hazell (above) who works out during the weight room's free hours. Maxine Morris (right) a librarian on campus joins the growing number of women who are working out with iron to gain strength and fight weight.

by Jan Gauthier

"ELECTRIC PERFORMANCES, GRAND FUN, ELEGANTLY RAUNCHY, UNEXPECTEDLY TOUCHING."
—Sheila Benson, LOS ANGELES TIMES



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In an eagerly awaited performance, the unparalleled chamber quartet plays Mozart's *Quartet in E flat Major, K. 160*; Verdi's *Quartet in e minor*; and Beethoven's *Quartet in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3.* Nov. 7 at 8:00 p.m. Tickets $9.00, 7.50 and 5.50; students $7.50, 6.00 and 4.50. Zellerbach Auditorium.

Romanian Folk Festival

Romania's "Maramuresul"—50 dancers, singers and musicians clad in rainbow costumes—bring the best of musical folk art to the Bay Area. On their first U.S. tour, the exhilarating troupe performs Nov. 8 at 8:00 p.m. Tickets $10.00, 9.00 and 8.00; students $9.00, 8.00 and 7.00. Zellerbach Auditorium.

Tickets are available at the University Box Office (Student Union, Bancroft and Telegraph, Berkeley), major ticket agencies, or by phone at 642-9988.

For a schedule of exciting future events, call 642-0212

The Committee for Arts and Lectures, U.C. Berkeley

Backwords

Witches: State of the Craft

By Andrea Behr

I want my black dress.
I want my hair
curling wild around me.
I want my broomstick
from the closet where I hid it.
Tonight I meet my sisters
in the graveyard.
Around midnight
if you stop at a red light
in the wet city traffic,
watch for us against the moon.
We are screaming,
we are flying,
laughing and won't stop.

— from "Witch," by Jean Tepperman

Witches aren't what they used to be.

The word "witch" used to bring to mind an old hag whose warty nose and hairy chin almost touched, whose tangled hair poked out from her medieval pointed hat, who cackled horribly, sat on a flying broom and wouldn't let Dorothy go home to Kansas.

A few years ago a Gallup poll concluded that 10 percent of Americans believed in witches.

Well, the other 90 percent should know that there are a lot of witches out there, maybe thousands in the Bay Area alone, and not believing in them is like not believing in Presbyterians. Witchcraft is its religion. And Halloween, coming up this Saturday, is its New Year's Eve.

Modern witches are "neo-pagans" who worship nature as symbolized by the ancient matriarchal Earth Goddess. California-style Goddess worship is a stew made from European folklore and mythology, heavily spiced with the human potential and ecology movements, parapsychology and feminism.

This week, practitioners of what they call the "Craft" are getting ready for the most important holiday of their calendar, the night when the veil between the worlds is thinnest, when it's easiest to talk with the dead, and the new year is incubating in the quiet of the winter season. It's a time to finish old business, remember those who have died and honor the Goddess in her aspect as the Crone, the old woman.

Z. Budapest, a Hungarian-born woman of 40, started one of the first modern witches' covens in Los Angeles in 1971, the Susan B. Anthony Coven No. 1. She now lives in Oakland, has a local coven, the Coven of the Laughing Goddess, and puts out a newsletter whose subscribers tend toward names like Shekinah Mountainwater, Palestar Jacobs, Shilo Sisterhood and Lhyv Oakwomon.

Budapest is a comfortable-looking woman with a voice like honey. She is rather like a favorite aunt who freely dispenses cookies and hugs, but on occasion she exhibits a little of the lofty dignity of the High Priestess, which is, after all, what she is.

"In the wheel of life which is the earth's journey around the sun," Budapest said, "there are eight points where we celebrate progression, and those are the equinoxes and solstices and the high points in between."

Halloween is the point midway between the fall equinox, when the days and nights are of equal length, and the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year. The celebrations are called sabbats.

The Coven of the Laughing Goddess has invited the public to spend Halloween with the local witches at Ollie's, a women's bar in Oakland. The event, called "Feast of the Dead," will include a banquet, a ritual, "womon-inspired pagan songs" and a "witchy" dance.

Children's Halloween customs such as dressing up in costumes and begging for candy follow the old pagan customs exactly, said Budapest. By giving candy to children, who represent the new year "in all its mystery and youth," adults are expressing the hope that the coming year will be sweet.

Budapest's coven holds rituals on the eight sabbats and sometimes also on full moon nights, since the moon is a symbol of the Goddess.

"We are not above nature," she said. "Above nature there is only more nature."

She contrasts the Goddess religion sharply with religions she considers dualistic and patriarchal, such as Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Budapest would like to teach the SF State Women Studies Department's "Myth and Ritual" class, which is described as an "exploration of ancient matriarchal, matrifocal and goddess-worshiping societies." Budapest said it is particularly fitting that she teach the class since she invented the women's movement's interest in the subject.

"Eleven years ago, nobody said 'women need female-centered religion,' " she said. "I developed this out of a women's liberation support group. Women do, after all, have a spirit to tend, if we are not to fall on our political faces and break our political noses."

Budapest's coven is proud of having hexed the notorious trailside killer. She had been outraged by the signs posted on Mount Tamalpais warning people not to hike alone.

"You don't talk to witches like that!" she said. So she gathered about 30 witches, and meeting on the mountain during a lunar eclipse, reversed the killer's luck with a traditional voodoo spell. After that, Budapest said, he started making mistakes, and even left an eyewitness alive. Soon a suspect was captured.

Budapest's books, "The Holy Book of Woman's Mysteries," Parts One and Two, are full of rituals, prayers, spells and poetry for every important occasion in life from birth to death, and many less portentous occasions in between. When in traffic, for instance, a witch can say: "My universe is a safe Universe! It is the Goddess Athena who protects my wheels. I am encircled by a blue light and then a white."

On "Hallowmas," the prayer is to Hecate, "Lady of tremblings, the sovereign lady, the mistress of destruction who sets the world in order . . ."

Starhawk, whose name also crops up often in witchcraft circles, took her Craft to Diablo Canyon. During the blockade, she performed rituals in the protesters' campground and in jail after she was arrested. At the fall equinox, she hiked to a ridge overlooking the plant to celebrate the event.

"It was the first time I ever did a ritual with helicopters flying overhead," she said.

Being a witch means "shaping the future" to Starhawk.

"It's a strong woman or man who's very much in touch with the life energy in herself or himself," she added.

Phoenix photos — Jan Gauthier

Z. Budapest, left, is one of the founders of the feminist branch of modern witchcraft. In the witches' calendar, Budapest says, Halloween is a time to honor old women. "We see old women as bringing good luck," she says. "(Patriarchy) sees old women as a big threat because the old woman does not give out sex anymore; she doesn't have to; her beauty is past the patriarchal standards of desirability, and she represents female power — independent, complete, wise, authoritative. That kind of power can only be endured by patriarchs if they degrade it . . ." And that process, she thinks, created the popular image of the Halloween witch as a lumpy, green-faced, old hag.

Starhawk has a coven, Raving, and has written a book, "The Spiral Dance." She also is a member of Reclaiming, a center for feminist spirituality and counseling. Reclaiming's third annual "Spiral Dance Ritual," to be held the day before Halloween at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park, will include dancing, chanting, masks and poetry. Reclaiming has a mailing list of more than 1,000 names, mostly in the Bay Area.

For Levanah, a cheerful, chubby witch with a New York accent and a Jewish Afro, the Craft is not quite so overtly political.

"I don't call myself a feminist," she said. "And it upsets everyone I know. I was political for many years, but I started to see it as limiting."

In fact, she said, she went through every change in the book before she became a witch seven or eight years ago.

Levanah's coven is called Moonlit Flame. On Halloween, she said, its members probably will go to a wild, lonely place, create a magic circle, raise a cone of power by focusing energy on a point above their heads, and talk to people who have died during the year. Levanah has a recently departed 14-year-old cat in mind to talk to, among others.

The coven is more discriminating now, but one Halloween it called the spirits of so many past women to the edge of the circle, "I couldn't hear myself think, there were so many people saying hello and goodbye," she said, laughing. Levanah has a wonderfully witchy cackle, exuberant and friendly.

Being a witch, she said, is a way of being in touch with the Goddess, the earth, and the part of oneself that is sacred, in order to get things in life, to celebrate life, and for women, to reclaim one's own source of power.

Witchcraft is a childlike way of going about life with a "grownup's ability to know what you're doing," according to Levanah.

"This culture pushes women to be so male, so aggressive, that women can't get in touch with their own energy, which is like a mountain or the ocean, soft and gentle, but very powerful and moving," she said. "It's not a matter of blaming it on the males. We're not anti-male. It just needs to be balanced out."

Not all witches are women. Richard Anderson, for exple, is another member of Reclaiming, and he is also part of a men's coven, Earth Coven. He wishes it were better known that there are men — both gay and straight — involved in the Craft.

Anderson draws his rituals from anything that works to create a new culture, but earth religions, especially Nativ American practices, particularly influence him. He will speak at a feminist conference at SF State next month.

How much this sort of witchcraft really represents the rebirth of an ancient suppressed tradition, as many witches claim it does, is an open question.

It is true that every culture has had people, many of them women, who hexed enemies, prayed over crops, blessed new houses and babies, prescribed herbal remedies, found lost objects and were credited with either unusual internal powers or the secret knowledge to call up unusual external powers.

In the British Isles, what those wise women did was called "wicca," from a word that meant "to bend or to shape." After Christianity became dominant in Europe, the church began to see witchcraft as competition, and its response was ferocious. No one has come up with exact figures, but probably tens of thousands of people, mostly women, were tortured and burned as witches between the 12th and 17th centuries.

Margaret Murray, an English woman writing in the 1920s, claimed medieval witches are the direct inheritors of an ancient fertility religion that survived the onslaught of Christianity by going underground.

The church itself, these scholars believe, exaggerated and distorted these beliefs to create the lurid image of evil, grotesque women who sold their souls to the devil and flew to orgiastic midnight debauches where they ate babies and fornicated with Satan.

Ironically, 20th-century witches, who really do hold sabbat ceremonies — although they don't sacrifice babies, of course, and the Devil has no place in their scheme of things — may be "rediscovering" a tradition that was invented in the first place.

The going isn't always easy for witches, even now. Alison Harlow is a founder of the Covenant of the Goddess, an umbrella organization of about 30 covens incorporated in 1975 to link various sects of the Goddess religion and provide them with legal church standing. Members of the Covenant can perform marriages, for instance.

In Los Angeles, Harlow said, a witch couple were interviewed on television and subsequently subjected to such serious harassment by their neighbors they were forced to move. Another man, she said, was fired from the job he'd had for 20 years after he was identified in a newspaper as a witch. He killed himself.

"If you think Jerry Falwell doesn't like gays, what do you think he thinks of witches?" Harlow asked.

Anderson, the male witch, would draw Falwell's wrath on both counts. He's also on the fringes of the "radical fairy movement," which he defines as "gay men who have a Goddess focus." Radical fairies have gathered once a year for three years in groups of 200 or more, he said.

"It's incredibly diverse," Anderson said of the witchcraft movement. "When I go to large pagan gatherings, I'm amazed that there are witches who aren't into recycling."